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Program Presented by President Includes Coulter Plan For Diversifying

OTHER FINANCIAL AID

Agencies of Government Must Protect Farmer in the Matter of Aid, He Says

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Without cooperation between state, local and federal governments, he stated, help could not be made effective. Likewise, he added, creditors of Northwestern farming communities must take concerted action for the refunding and extension of existing indebtedness to make the federal aid effective. The conference, which is being attended by representatives of industry, finance and transportation, as well as agriculture, included many leaders, he said, who could work out the program necessary.

The President outlined "the steps which in my opinion the federal government can properly take in cooperation with you as its share of the work to be done." "First the payment of the Norbeck-Burt-ness bill providing an appropriation to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture and two additional commissioners for the purpose of protecting the diversification of agriculture in certain sections of the country which heretofore have been devoted primarily to the problem of wheat."

Must Protect Farmer
"Such a fund can be used to make loans to wheat farmers to enable them to purchase livestock and poultry and thus equip their farms for dairying and general farming. The funds should be used in a manner that is sound and will accomplish effective betterment in directions approved by those most expert in the agricultural problems involved. "It should not be loaned to men who have not the temperament, the experience of the industry necessary to successful farming. Moreover government aid in this connection must be predicated on full cooperation along certain well defined lines of existing creditors of the farmer who is in such a position that at any moment mortgage holders and general creditors can fall upon him, sell his lands and seize his property. Existing creditors, particularly the mortgage companies, the insurance companies and the commercial and banking interests to whom the farmers of the Northwest are so generally indebted will readily see that as a condition of any advance funds from the federal treasury arrangements must be made for the funding and extension of the existing indebtedness for such time and upon such reasonable terms as will give promise that the farmer may work out his future with the help of the funds advanced by the government."

Continue War Finance
"Second, it is proposed that the time during which the War Finance Corporation makes advances, for agricultural purposes be extended to the end of the present calendar year. The policy has been to make loans where they would be helpful to the agricultural and livestock interests but to make them on a sound business basis and upon adequate security. These policies must be adhered to in the future. The corporation cannot and should not make loans directly to individual farmers, nor should it purchase paper without recourse from banks or other financial institutions. Its ability to function effectively has been due in large measure to the fact that it has insisted upon responsible intermediaries and that policy must not be abandoned."

"There have been severe losses to banking and commercial interests on account of the serious condition prevailing in the northwestern banks. Some of those losses doubtless can be repaired and further losses avoided if the program action herein outlined is adhered to. But we must not lose sight of the fact that the transfer of losses from private interests to the public treasury is the object should be reconstruction, not charity, whether it is charity for the weak or the strong. It should be repeated, therefore, that the government should not be asked (Continued on Page 5)

WOODROW WILSON'S GROWTH TO POWER TOLD IN PICTURES



The eight ages of Woodrow Wilson—Top row, left to right: 1—As a young lawyer. 2—As a young professor at Wesleyan University. 3—As governor of New Jersey. 4—At the time of his inauguration as president. Bottom row, left to right: 5—During the war period. 6—While touring the country in defense of the League of Nations. 7—On his 65th birthday. 8—At President Harding's funeral ceremony in Washington.

PERMIT SALE OF STOCK IN COAL COMPANY

Lignite Products Company's Plans Laid Before State Securities Commission

Permit to sell \$100,000 of stock in North Dakota has been granted the Lignite Coal and By-Products Company of Minneapolis by the State Securities Commission. The company, incorporated for \$1,000,000 and headed by Dr. Holzwarth, German engineer, proposes to build a lignite briquetting and by-products plant at Richardson, North Dakota. The Lignite Coal and By-Products Company is headed by Dr. Holzwarth, an engineer of Thyssen and Company, German industrialists. K. A. Loven of Bismarck is Vice-President and A. G. Verdoyak of Minneapolis, formerly of Bismarck, is Secretary. Loven is general manager and trustee and directors are Francis Hooper, Mr. Loven and Mr. Verdoyak. The company is incorporated in Delaware for \$1,000,000, consisting of 60,000 shares of preferred stock with par value of \$10.00 each and 40,000 shares of common stock with the same par value. The company proposes to erect a plant at Richardson, North Dakota, for the making of briquets from lignite coal and extracting by-products, such as oil, dyed stuff ingredients and gas. The proposed method of briquetting and extraction differs from that used by Dr. E. J. Babcock of the University of North Dakota in the Hobson station being the so-called Rotary process. Dr. Holzwarth has stated that the method used in the Thyssen plants was developed during the war when Germany's oil supply was shut off and it was necessary to extract oil from brown coal. North Dakota coal was sent to Germany for experimentation purposes, it is said, and the test was asserted to surpass any with German brown coal. The company would erect its plants in unit, one unit costing probably \$125,000, is proposed to ultimately build a \$350,000 plant at Richardson. The company is said to hold the Thyssen and Company patent rights on the process in the United States and Canada, and would sell licenses for the use of the patents in addition to having its own plant.

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G. O. P. MEETING HERE TUESDAY

Delegates to State Convention To Be Named

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Weather Report

For twenty-four hours ending at noon today.
Temperature at 7 a. m. 26
Highest yesterday 26
Lowest yesterday 19
Lowest last night 13
Precipitation T
Highest wind velocity 18

WEATHER FORECAST
For Bismarck and vicinity: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday. Rising temperature Tuesday.
For North Dakota: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday. Rising temperature Tuesday.

WEATHER CONDITIONS
An area of high pressure, accompanied by cold weather, prevails over the northern Plains States, while a well defined low pressure area covers the lower Mississippi Valley. Precipitation occurred in the Mississippi Valley, Plains States and in the northern Rocky Mountain region and North Pacific coast states.

ORRIS W. ROBERTS, Meteorologist.

TO SELL STOCK

Company, drilling Davis well No. 1 near Lemmon, S. D. but in North Dakota, has been granted permission by the State Securities Commission to sell \$25,000 stock. The well is down 1,900 feet and it is proposed to raise money to continue the drilling.

BISMARCK MAN REFUSES PLACE ON NEW TICKET

Wallace Campbell, Editor Jim Jam Jems, Proposed For Vice-President

ELECTED TREASURER

Wallace Campbell, editor of "Jim Jam Jems," was elected national treasurer of the National Peoples Progressive Party in convention in Omaha, Nebraska, last week, and was offered the nomination for Vice-President but declined. The convention nominated Robert R. Pointer of Dearborn, Michigan, 60-year-old life long friend of Henry Ford and a millionaire, as a candidate for President and Roy Harbo of Omaha as a candidate for Vice-President. It is planned to file Mr. Pointer's name in every state in the union, it is said.

Mr. Campbell addressed the convention, which embraced delegates from 28 states, on the federal reserve system and a committee then waited on him and asked him to accept and place on the national ticket. Mr. Pointer also suggested him as a running mate, according to the Omaha World-Herald, which said: "Pointer was in conference with Wallace Campbell of Bismarck, N. D., editor of Jim Jam Jems. Campbell was informally proposed by Pointer as candidate for Vice-President of the National Peoples Progressive Party but the Bismarck man stated that he would not consider the idea."

The platform revolves largely about the money question, Mr. Pointer asserting he stood for a modification of the federal reserve system.

A Contortionist's Feat.
It is almost impossible for a Congress to keep its nose on the grindstone while keeping its ear to the ground.—Easton (Pa.) Express.

SCHOOL FINANCE PROBE LIMITED

The investigation of school finances and administration commission appointed by the Governor upon authorization of the Legislature, is limited in its inquiry to common and high schools, the Attorney-General's office has advised E. J. Taylor, secretary. The commission's study will not extend to the higher institutions of learning.

MRS. P. B. WEBB DIES AT HOME

Passes Away This Morning After a Long Illness

Mrs. P. B. Webb died at the family residence, Fourth street and Avenue C, at 11 o'clock this morning after a long illness. Mr. Webb, who had been a resident of Bismarck of some years, had been gradually weaker for the last several days. Arrangements for the funeral service were not completed this afternoon and will be announced later.

BANDITS TAKE MOVIE CASH

St. Paul Messengers Robbed of \$15,000 Today

St. Paul, Feb. 4.—Five bandits today held up and robbed three men employees of Finkelstein and Reber theatrical interests of cash estimated at \$15,000. The three messengers had just left the concern's office for the bank with Saturday and Sunday receipts from its various motion picture theaters when the robbery took place.

EVENTS OF WILSON ADMINISTRATION

(By Associated Press)

The World War.
Refusal of the Senate to ratify Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations covenant.
Negotiation of arbitration treaties with Great Britain, Japan and other countries.
Military occupation of Haiti, Santo Domingo and Vera Cruz.
Purchase of the Danish West Indies.
Refusal to recognize the Russian Soviet government.
Establishment of federal reserve banking system, federal trade commission, tariff commission, shipping board, and emergency fleet corporation, war risk bureau, federal water power commission, employees compensation commission, and alien property custodian.
Construction of great government-owned merchant marine and government railroad in Alaska.
Enactment of constitutional amendments providing for direct election of senators, national prohibition and equal suffrage, selective service draft act, a war measure, Clayton anti-trust law, eight hours day for railroad employees, workmen's compensation law, law for federal aid in state highway construction, La Follette-Schuman act, immigration law with literacy test, revenue law with huge increases in income and other taxes, repeal of the clause in Panama Canal law exempting American ships from tolls, government operation of railroads and telegraph and telephone lines as war measures, together with food and fuel control, sale of seized enemy dye and chemical patents to chemical foundation, passage of the Beach-Compton transportation act and creation of railroad labor board, and creation of Pacific battle fleet with transfer to Pacific of bulk of naval forces.

LEAGUERS MAY SAY HANDS OFF G.O.P. CAMPAIGN

Group Urges That Convention Here Stay Out of National Presidential Fight

FEAR ITS ILL EFFECT

Fight Warms Over "Own Party" Idea of Leaguers—Other Political Gossip

Demand that the Nonpartisan League state convention, which gets under way here Wednesday, "lay off" the presidential fight is voiced by John Andrews of Fargo, one of militants in the insurgent wing of the organization.

"There are Leaguers who are LaFollette men; there are just as good Leaguers who are Johnson men; there are Leaguers who are firm for Coolidge," says Andrews. Several other Nonpartisans have urged that the convention here keep its hands off the national fight. The situation, in view of the condemnation among Leaguers of the Fraser Republican committee endorsement of Coolidge and the boom for LaFollette organized by Leaguers, indicates a fear by the Leaguers that the organization will wreck itself in the discord on the presidential nomination. It is also regarded as a move against the third party idea of Senator Ralph Ingerson, for LaFollette had been picked to give the League strength under the "own party" idea.

Andrews also finds himself in agreement with Chairman W. J. Church of the League in opposing the Ingerson plan. Opposition also is voiced by the Farmer-Labor Record of Bismarck. At the same time Senator John Flecken of Kenmare comes out strong for the Ingerson plan and boosts him for Governor.

One of the impelling motives behind the support of the "own party" idea on the part of some Leaguers is that they feel that if they stick in the Republican primary, militant Leaguers will enter a ticket in the "Nonpartisan League party" column and thus split the League vote. It has been understood among Leaguers that M. C. Freerks of Jamestown, and J. W. Deemy of Bismarck would be candidates for Congress in the Second district in this column. There also is the fear on the part of some that the Mittleman-Andrews faction would use this opening to capture control of the League machinery and make Andrew "President" the official paper of the organization.

An interesting sidelight on the state of LaFollette delegates to go into the March primary seeking places as delegates to the Republican National convention is the inclusion of two or more persons who have been known as Hiram Johnson supporters. Among them is C. D. King of Burleigh county, on the Johnson campaign committee. It has been understood that the group which organized the LaFollette ticket was making overtures to the Hiram Johnson supporters, might, after casting a complimentary vote for LaFollette at the Republican National convention, switch to Johnson. Men returned from Washington bring word that LaFollette is not an active candidate, but will not oppose his name being used in the North Dakota primary. There are some "progressives" who have advised against use of his name believing that there is danger of him losing in a three-cornered fight and that it would be risking his prestige.

Petitions bearing approximately 2,000 names asking that the name of President Coolidge be entered in the March 18th presidential preference primary were received by the Secretary of State this morning. Petitions to place the name of a candidate on the primary ballot require one per cent of the party vote at the last election, or about 1,100 Republican names, according to Deputy Secretary of State W. W. Duffy. The law provides the petitions shall bear one per cent of the vote or 500 names, and an old ruling of the attorney general's office construes this to mean that the minimum number is 500 regardless of the vote, Duffy said.

C. D. King, in Bismarck today, said he would decline a place on the (Continued on Page 5)

PERSONALITY OF WILSON UNUSUAL IN PUBLIC LIFE

Washington, Feb. 4.—(By the A. P.) Woodrow Wilson's personality was in many respects the most unusual that ever inhabited the White House. It commanded from millions an admiration approaching worship; it aroused in others aversion amounting to hatred.

Mr. Wilson himself acknowledged that he had a "single track mind." Friends acknowledged he was reserved. Critics said he was cold. His few intimates declare he was neither and joined in acclaiming him one of the most delightful of associates.

Mr. Wilson's exclusiveness and reserve of intimates were among his outstanding characteristics. It was said of him by those who ought to know him that he called only two men of his wide acquaintance by their first names. They were Cleveland H. Lodge and Cyrus H. McCormick, E. M. House, of Texas, who was supposed to have been as close to Mr. Wilson as any other men during his incumbency of the White House never won a state where Mr. Wilson called him "Ed" or "Edward." Neither did Mr. Wilson call him "Colonel" the complimentary title by which Mr. House was most commonly known. Through all the intimacy up to the moment of the celebrated breaking off of point Mr. Wilson called him simply "House."

The one enduring friendship which Mr. Wilson made in the White House was with his personal physician, Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, who restored him to health when he came into the Presidency a sick man, watched over him as he would a new born baby and finally snatched him from a death bed at the time of his breakdown and prolonged his life several years after he left the White House.

Woodrow Wilson had a way of thinking things out for himself and making his own decisions. When he was working through a crucial moment he invariably shut himself up in his study and worked the thing out on his own typewriter. He called for information when he was working toward a decision but he preferred to have it in written form. He wanted the facts cold and untinged by the personality of the purveyor.

When he got mad—and he did get mad once in a while just as any other man—it was his favorite trick to jam on his hat and walk around the block "to cool off."

When Lusitania Was Sunk
He did that when he heard the Germans had torpedoed the Lusitania. Then he came back to his study full master of his emotions and penned the historic note to Germany which forecast war. He read it to the cabinet and the Secretary of State after it was well on its way over the cable to Berlin. It was typical of Wilson's way. Having decided on a course of action he wanted no advice. Cabinet meetings during the Wilson administration were described by those who chafed under the restraint as a morning in the school room with the "schoolmaster" at the head of the table.

Fearful Washington
It was said that Mr. Wilson that his seclusion in the White House resulted partially at least from some misinformation he got about Washington and its atmosphere before he got office. Someone, so the story went, journeyed to Princeton and told him there was a local ring of social celebrities, bankers and others, who profited from the prestige of his association at the White House. Mr. Wilson, it was said, made up his mind to have none of their company. He further determined not to have on his visiting list committees of bankers, railroad presidents and manufacturers when he was considering public questions in which they were interested.

FORMER N. D. MAN IS HELD

Arrested in California As Accessory to Theft

Los Angeles, Feb. 4.—J. U. Hemmi, attorney of Torrance, near here, and former county judge in Jamestown, N. D., was arrested on a charge making him co-defendant with the three Anaheim, Calif., men who were placed under arrest January 15, charged with having taken nearly \$25,000 in cash and valuable securities from a registered mail pouch in Anaheim on December 23, last. Hemmi is alleged by the federal postoffice inspectors to have acted as a "money broker" for the three defendants, J. R. Abernathy, Charles E. Wheeler and J. L. Findley, by agreeing to negotiate the huge bundles of small denomination bank notes. He was placed in the county jail under \$25,000 bond.

Robbers Try 2 Mandan Stores

The front door of the Mock grocery store in Mandan Saturday night and secured \$5 in change left in the cash register renewed efforts Sunday night when they attempted to break in the Arcade Novelty store. The Mandan police say home talent is at work.

DEATH FOLDED HIM ASLEEP AS WIFE WATCHED

End Came Sunday Morning at 11:15 o'clock in His Washington Home

MOURNING PROCLAIMED

President Coolidge Visits House, Calls for 30 Days of Mourning

Washington, Feb. 4.—By the A. P.)—Tentative plans for the funeral of former President Wilson as announced today by Dr. Grayson provide for a brief private service at the S. Stuart residence at 3 p. m. on Wednesday. This service will be followed by another at 3:30 o'clock at Bethlehem chapel in the Cathedral at Mount Albano, where the body will be placed in a vault until arrangements have been made as to a final resting place. It was decided not to hold a state funeral as proposed by some or to have the body lie in state at the capital.

The Rev. J. H. Taylor, pastor of the Central Presbyterian church, which Mr. Wilson attended during his residence in Washington, probably will deliver the sermon. White House officials again were in communication with the Wilson home today to render what assistance they could. During the morning Secretary Weeks called on relatives of the former President to talk over any plans they may have in mind for a military guard of honor at the funeral and entombment.

Washington, Feb. 4.—(By the Associated Press.)—Woodrow Wilson has found in eternity a haven from the storms and sorrows of a troubled world.

In the prayerful quiet of a Sunday morning death folded him gently in his embrace and bore him to his maker. He passed from life while he slept, with those he loved best close about him. His broken body had weakened little by little until the last spark of his vitality went out. But his spirit was supported to the last by the indomitable courage of the old fighting days. In his last wakeful moments he told his loved ones that he knew the end had come and was ready.

Whether there will be a state funeral ceremony or merely a private gathering of those nearest to him to pay their last meed of devotion is still to be decided. It depends almost entirely on the wishes of the widow, who has been a constant source of help to the government whose guiding genius he was for eight momentous years will stand still on the day of his funeral.

President Calls
The federal government already has offered to do what ever is fitting to express the nation's reverence at the passing of a great leader. President Coolidge called yesterday at the house of bereavement, expressed his regret and readiness to be helpful and then issued a proclamation of thirty days official mourning. Over the White House and on the government departments, on the nation's fighting ships at sea and over the outposts of American diplomacy in foreign lands the Stars and Stripes were brought to half-mast. Congress today recessed in respect for his memory and those great days of crisis when the whole world hung upon his words.

Burial Place Not Named
The place of entombment has not been selected but it is possible his body will be placed for a while in a Washington cemetery. There it will await the erection of a memorial to serve as his last resting place and to perpetuate fittingly in stone the memory of those great days of crisis when the whole world hung upon his words.

Today the frayed remnants of his mortality lie in the chamber whose walls looked down yesterday upon the last scene of a career that had known all the heights and depths of human emotion. In death he appears as if in peaceful slumber his features serene and composed and his aged face set with the old determination. But the lines are somewhat deeper and heavier and the flashing fire of his eye has gone out forever.

Ill Four Years
The bed on which Woodrow Wilson died and where his body rests is of massive oak, a reproduction of the bed built at the White House for Lincoln and used by every President since. It is of unusual length over the head. It was made to the order of Mr. Wilson before he retired from the Presidency and was installed in the S street house he had selected as his future home. Although he had not known a well day since he crossed the threshold of (Continued on Page 5)

ESTABLISHED 1873

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It is almost impossible for a Congress to keep its nose on the grindstone while keeping its ear to the ground.—Easton (Pa.) Express.

SCHOOL FINANCE PROBE LIMITED

The investigation of school finances and administration commission appointed by the Governor upon authorization of the Legislature, is limited in its inquiry to common and high schools, the Attorney-General's office has advised E. J. Taylor, secretary. The commission's study will not extend to the higher institutions of learning.

MRS. P. B. WEBB DIES AT HOME

Passes Away This Morning After a Long Illness

Mrs. P. B. Webb died at the family residence, Fourth street and Avenue C, at 11 o'clock this morning after a long illness. Mrs. Webb, who had been a resident of Bismarck since the pioneer days, has been invalided by illness for a long period and had grown gradually weaker for the last several days.

Arrangements for the funeral services were not completed this afternoon and will be announced later.

BANDITS TAKE MOVIE CASH

St. Paul Messengers Robbed of \$15,000 Today

St. Paul, Feb. 4.—Five bandits today held up and robbed three men employees of Pinkstein and Reuben theatrical interests of cash estimated at \$15,000. The three messengers had just left the concern's office for the bank with Saturday and Sunday receipts from its various motion picture theaters when the robbery took place.

C. D. King, in Bismarck today, said he would decline a place on the (Continued on Page 5)

EVENTS OF WILSON ADMINISTRATION

(By Associated Press)

The World War.
Refusal of the Senate to ratify Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations covenant.
Negotiation of arbitral treaties with Great Britain, Japan and other countries.
Military occupation of Haiti, Santo Domingo and Vera Cruz.
Purchase of the Danish West Indies.
Refusal to recognize the Russian Soviet government.

Establishment of federal reserve banking system, rural credits banking system, federation trade commission, tariff commission, shipping board, and emergency fleet corporation, war risk bureau, federal water power commission, employees compensation commission, and alien property custodian.

Construction of great government-owned merchant marine and government railroad in Alaska.
Enactment of constitutional amendments providing for direct election of senators, national prohibition and equal suffrage, selective service draft act, a war measure, Clayton anti-trust law, eight hour day for railroad employees, workmen's compensation law, law for federal aid in state highway construction, La Follette seamen act, immigration law with literacy test, revenue law with huge increases in income and other taxes, repeal of the clause in Panama Canal law exempting American ships from tolls, government operation of railroads and telegraph and telephone lines as war measures, together with food and fuel control, sale of seized enemy dye and chemical patents to chemical foundation, passage of the Esch-Cummins transportation act and creation of railroad labor board, and creation of Pacific battle fleet with transfer to Pacific of bulk of naval forces.

LEAGUERS MAY SAY HANDS OFF G.O.P. CAMPAIGN

Group Urges That Convention Here Stay Out of National Presidential Fight

FEAR ITS ILL EFFECT

Fight Wars Over "Own Party" Idea of Leaguers—Other Political Gossip

Demand that the Nonpartisan League state convention, which gets underway here Wednesday, "stay off" the presidential fight is voiced by John Andrews of Fargo, one of militants in the insurgent wing of the organization.

"There are Leaguers who are LaFollette men; there are just as good Leaguers who are Johnson men; there are Leaguers who are firm for Coolidge," says Andrews.

Several other Nonpartisans have urged that the convention here keep its hands off the national fight. The situation, in view of the condemnation among Leaguers of the Frazier Republican committee endorsement of Coolidge and the boom for LaFollette organized by Leaguers, indicates a fear by the Leaguers that the organization will wreck itself in the discord on the presidential nomination. It is also regarded as a move against the third party idea of Senator Ralph Ingerson for LaFollette had been picked to give the League strength under the "own party" idea.

Andrews also finds himself in agreement with Chairman W. J. Church of the League in opposing the Ingerson plan. Opposition also is voiced by the Farmer-Labor Record of Bismarck. At the same time Senator John Flecken of Kenmare comes out strong for the Ingerson plan and boosts him for Governor.

One of the impelling motives behind the support of the "own party" idea on the part of some Leaguers is that they feel that if they stick in the Republican primary, militant Leaguers will enter a ticket in the "Nonpartisan League party" column and thus split the League vote. It has been understood among Leaguers that M. C. Freerick, secretary of the League in Bismarck would be candidates for Congress in the Second district in this column.

There also is the fear on the part of some that the Mittleman-Andrews faction would use this opening to capture control of the League machinery and make Andrews "Progressive" the official paper of the organization.

An interesting sidelight on the state of LaFollette delegates to go into the March primary seeking places as delegates to the Republican national convention is the inclusion of two or more persons who have been known as Hiram Johnson supporters. Among them is C. D. King of Burleigh county, on the Johnson campaign committee. It has been understood that the group who sought the LaFollette ticket was making overtures to the Hiram Johnson supporters, might, after casting a complimentary vote for LaFollette at the Republican national convention, switch to Johnson.

Men returned from Washington bring word that LaFollette is not an active candidate, but will not oppose his name being used in the North Dakota primary. There are some "progressives" who have advised against use of his name believing that there is danger of him losing in a three-cornered fight and that it would be risking his prestige.

Petitions bearing approximately 2,000 names asking that the name of President Coolidge be entered in the March 18 presidential preference primary were received by the Secretary of State this morning. Petitions to place the name of a candidate on the primary ballot require one per cent of the party vote at the last election, or about 1,100 Republican names, according to Deputy Secretary of State M. W. Duffy. The law provides that petitions shall bear one per cent of the vote or 500 names, and an old ruling of the attorney general's office construes this to mean that the minimum number is 500 regardless of the vote, Duffy said.

C. D. King, in Bismarck today, said he would decline a place on the (Continued on Page 5)

PERSONALITY OF WILSON UNUSUAL IN PUBLIC LIFE

Washington, Feb. 4.—(By the A. P.)—Woodrow Wilson's personality was in many respects the most unusual that ever graced the White House. It commanded from millions an admiration approaching worship; it aroused in others aversion amounting to hatred.

Mr. Wilson himself acknowledged that he had a "single track mind." Friends acknowledged he was cold. His few intimates declare he was neither and joined in acclaiming him one of the most delightful of associates.

Mr. Wilson's seclusion and scarcity of intimates were among his outstanding characteristics. It was said of him by those who ought to know him that he called only two men of his wide acquaintance by their first names. They were Cleveland H. Lodge and Cyrus H. McCormick. E. M. House, of Texas, who was supposed to have been as close to Mr. Wilson as any other men during his incumbency of the White House never won a state where Mr. Wilson called him "Ed." Neither did Mr. Wilson call him "Colonel" the complimentary title by which Mr. House was most commonly known. Through all the intimacy up to the moment of the celebrated breaking off point Mr. Wilson called him simply "House."

The one enduring friendship which Mr. Wilson made in the White House was with his personal physician, Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson who restored him to health when he came into the Presidency a sick man, watched over him as he would a newborn baby and finally snatched him from a death bed at the time of his breakdown and prolonged his life several years after he left the White House.

Woodrow Wilson had a way of thinking things out for himself and making his own decisions.

When he was working through a crucial moment he invariably shut himself up in his study and worked the thing out on his own typewriter. He called for information when he was working toward a decision but he preferred to have it in written form. He wanted the facts cold and untainted by the personality of the purveyor.

When he got mad—and he did get mad once in a while just as any other man—it was his favorite trick to jam on his hat and walk around the block "W. D. Dooley" style.

When Lusitania Was Sunk

He did that when he heard the Germans had torpedoed the Lusitania. Then he came back to his study full master of his emotions and penned the historic note to Germany which forecast war. He read it to the cabinet and the Secretary of State. It was well on its way over the cable to Berlin. It was typical of Wilson's way. Having decided on a course of action he wanted no advice. Cabinet meetings during the Wilson administration were described by those who chafed under the restraint as a morning in the school room with the "schoolmaster" at the head of the table.

Feared Washington

It was said to Mr. Wilson that his seclusion in the White House resulted partially at least from some misinformation he got about Washington and its atmosphere before he got office. Someone, so the story went, journeyed to Princeton and told him there was a local ring of social celebrities, bankers and others, who profited mostly from the prestige of association at the White House. Mr. Wilson, it was said, made up his mind to have none of their company. He further determined not to have on his visiting list committees of bankers, railroad presidents and manufacturers when he was considering public questions in which they were interested.

FORMER N. D. MAN IS HELD

Arrested in California As Accessory to Theft

Los Angeles, Feb. 4.—J. U. Hemmi, attorney of Torrance, near here, and former county judge in Jamestown, N. D., was arrested on a charge making him co-defendant with the three Anaheim, Cal., men who were placed under arrest January 15, charged with having taken nearly \$25,000 in cash and valuable securities from a registered mail pouch in Anaheim on December 23, last. Hemmi is alleged by the federal postoffice inspectors to have acted as a "money broker" for the three defendants, J. R. Abernathy, Charles E. Wheeler and L. F. Findley, by agreeing to negotiate the huge bundles of small denomination bank notes. He was placed in the county jail under \$25,000 bond.

Robbers Try 2 Mandan Stores

Robbers who lifted a glass out of the front door of the Mock grocery store in Mandan Saturday night and secured \$5 in change left in the cash register renewed efforts Sunday night when they attempted to break in the Arcade Novelty store. The Mandan police say home talent is at work.

DEATH FOLDED HIM ASLEEP AS WIFE WATCHED

End Came Sunday Morning at 11:15 o'clock in His Washington Home

MOURNING PROCLAIMED

President Coolidge Visits House, Calls for 30 Days of Mourning

Washington, Feb. 4.—(By the A. P.)—Tentative plans for the funeral of former President Wilson as announced today by Dr. Grayson provide for a brief private service at the S street residence at 3 p. m. on Wednesday.

This service will be followed by another at 3:30 o'clock at Bethlehem chapel in the Cathedral at Mount Albans, where the body will be placed in a vault until arrangements have been made as to a final resting place.

It was decided not to hold a state funeral as proposed by some or to have the body lie in state at the capitol.

The Rev. J. H. Taylor, pastor of the Central Presbyterian church which Mr. Wilson attended during his residence in Washington, probably will deliver the sermon. White House officials again were in communication with the Wilson home today to render what assistance they could. During the morning Secretary Welch called on relatives of the former President to talk over any plans they may have in mind for a military guard of honor at the funeral and entombment.

Washington, Feb. 4.—(By the Associated Press.)—Woodrow Wilson has found in eternity a haven from the storms and sorrows of a troubled world.

In the prayerful quiet of a Sunday morning death folded him gently in his embrace and bore him to his maker. He passed from life while he slept, with those he loved best close about him. His broken body had weakened little by little until the last spark of his vitality went out. But his spirit was supported to the last by the indomitable courage of the old fighting days. In his last wakeful moments he told his loved ones that he knew the end had come and he was ready.

Whether there will be a state funeral ceremony or merely a private gathering of those nearest to him to pay their last meed of devotion is still to be decided. It depends almost entirely on the wishes of the widow, who has been his greatest help in the long weary months of his illness and who was with him when he died.

President Calls

The federal government already has offered to do what ever is fitting to express the nation's reverence at the passing of a great leader. President Coolidge called yesterday at the house of bereavement, expressed his regret and readiness to be helpful and then issued a proclamation of thirty days official mourning. Over the White House and on the government departments the nation's fighting ships at sea and over the outposts of American diplomacy in foreign lands the Stars and Stripes were brought to half-mast. Congress today recessed in respect for his memory and the whole machinery of the government whose guiding genius he was for eight momentous years will stand still on the day of his funeral.

Burial Place Not Named

The place of entombment has not been selected but it is possible his body will be placed for a while in a Washington cemetery. There it will await the erection of a memorial to serve as his last resting place and to perpetuate fittingly in stone the memory of those great days of crisis when the whole world hung upon his words.

Today the frayed remnants of his mortality lie in the chamber whose walls looked down yesterday upon the last scene of a career that had known all the heights and depths of human emotion. In death he appears as if in peaceful slumber his features serene and composed and his squared jaw set with the old determination. But the lines are somewhat deeper and heavier and the flashing fire of his eye has gone out forever.

Ill Four Years

The bed on which Woodrow Wilson died and where his body lies of massive oak is a reproduction of the bed built at the White House for Lincoln and used by every President since. It is of unusual length and has a golden American eagle over the head. It was made to the order of Mr. Wilson before he was stricken by the disease which was installed in the S street house he had selected as his future home. Although he had not known a well day since he crossed the threshold of (Continued on Page 5)

WOOLEGE IS ATTACKED BY J. E. CAMPBELL

Mandan Man, Named at Valley City Ouster Meeting,
Issues a Statement

SAYS MAJORITY ACTED

Asserts Minor Man was Ousted as State Chairman by Clear Majority

Mandan, N. D., Feb. 2. (Globe.)—Woledge of Minn. was ousted by a vote of the Democratic State Committee at the Valley City conference called by Henry Holt, secretary of the state being present. It is declared by J. E. Campbell, elected chairman to succeed Mr. Woledge, in a statement issued to North Dakota Democrats today. Mr. Campbell said:

Mandan, North Dakota, January 30, 1924. To North Dakota Democrats: As the newly elected Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee I deem it my duty to set forth for your information the following facts touching upon recent action of the State Committee:

A meeting of the State Committee was held at Valley City January 25th. This meeting was called by Secretary Henry Holt on demand of a large number of committeemen who felt that they were entitled to have a meeting to consider plans for the coming Presidential Primary Election. This meeting was attended by twenty-four members, a clear majority of the forty-six committeemen elected in July, 1922, in spite of the strenuous efforts of Mr. Woledge to prevent the meeting being held. More committeemen were present at the Valley City meeting than were present at Bismarck when Mr. Woledge was elected Chairman in September, 1922. At the Valley City meeting a resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote denouncing Mr. Woledge as Chairman on account of his persistent refusal to allow the Committee to meet. The whole twenty-four committeemen also refused to accept the resignation tendered by Secretary Henry Holt and passed a resolution commending his stand in calling the meeting.

Ex-Chairman Woledge is now making a fruitless appeal to Democrats to come to Minn. to hold their local club meeting to be held here on February 1st. This local club was apparently organized and designed to promote the candidacy of H. H. Perry for National Committee. At one of its first meetings a motion was carried to make this endorsement for Perry. The motion was made by a man who actively opposed the candidacy of J. E. T. O'Connor for governor in 1920 as well as his candidacy for the United States Senate in 1922, and who has been openly known as an avowed supporter of the League of Nations candidates in the last three campaigns. Ex-Chairman Woledge supported this motion and voted for the endorsement. He is now ranting against endorsement being made by a majority of the State Committee representing more than half the counties of the State. Apparently he thinks that he, through his local club, has a divine right to pick candidates for the whole State. Nay more, the State Committee had no right to meet unless he and so, and the place of meeting must have the proper local color, that is, the meeting must be held under the auspices of the Woledge-Perry club at Minn. And now he expounds the sanctity of the Primary Election Law which he by his vote in his local club six weeks ago attempted to nullify. I believe every real Democrat in the State will resent such high-handed procedure in the interest of any candidate.

Ex-Chairman Woledge, Mr. Perry and Mr. Dunn have been busy writing Democrats about the necessity of harmony. When Woledge and Perry met at Minn. over a year ago and picked in secret conference an "executive committee," what kind of harmony were they seeking for the Democratic party? When Woledge last month in his local Minor club voted to endorse H. H. Perry for National Committeeman, thus attempting to force the State Committee, if it ever had a meeting, to follow his example, what kind of harmony was he seeking for the Democratic party? When Woledge last month in his local Minor club voted to endorse H. H. Perry for National Committeeman, thus attempting to force the State Committee, if it ever had a meeting, to follow his example, what kind of harmony was he seeking for the Democratic party?

I will not insult your intelligence as Ex-Chairman Woledge has done by advising you that you must not attend any meeting where I am not present. In the performance of duties as Chairman I do not plan to use the "Verboten" code in my dealings with Democrats. I think any Democrat has a right to attend any meeting he wishes at any place. Personally, I shall attend the Minn. meeting, first, because I do not think any local meeting anywhere has the right to attempt to force candidates upon the whole State. The act of the Ex-Chairman in voting for the endorsement of Perry long before the State Committee could meet, followed by his refusal to call the State Committee together anywhere else than at Minn., proves, I think, quite conclusively the object of the

TRY TO MATCH THESE SISTERS FOR BEAUTY



Photo copyright, Harris & Ewing

The five sisters, are proving valuable office assistants to Representatives Goldie Dunn, Secretary to Representative Shannon of Nebraska, Vera Dunn, secretary to Representative McLaughlin of Nebraska; Marge Dunn, Weir, formerly secretary to Representative Mondell, and Jean Dunn, secretary to Representative Clarke of New York.

My second reason for not going to Minn. is that I know that this meeting will be attended by men now calling themselves Democrats who have worked against the election of Democratic nominees to State and Federal offices. I expect at the Minn. meeting will be present A. J. Nelson Kelly of Grand Forks, who recently publicly admitted it a meeting in Grand Forks that he had worked against O'Connor in the 1922 election. I would expect also to find at this Minn. meeting men calling themselves Democrats of the type of Thomas Maloney of Ramsey County, who has supported every League Republican candidate for Governor and United States Senator since 1916, and who is now Chairman of the Board of Directors of the North Dakota Non-Partisan League newspaper published in Bismarck and edited by John Bloom. My democracy is not of that type and I am not ready for that kind of harmony.

I am enclosing a list of the candidates who were unanimously recommended by a majority of the State Committee at its meeting at Valley City. I believe you will agree with me when you look over the list and study their records, that you will find the entire list is made up of men and women who during the last six or seven years have stood shoulder to shoulder in support of every real Democratic ticket. I feel that we can be proud to elect such a ticket March 15th and I respectfully commend the list to your careful consideration and consideration.

Ascribing the honor that has been conferred upon me in electing me to the high office of Chairman, and assuring you that I shall strive to maintain the integrity of our party against all who would destroy it for the sake of patronage. Yours in high expectation of Democratic victory. (Signed) J. E. Campbell, Chairman, Democratic State Central Committee.

Girl Bandits Keep Police On The Jump As They Vie With Men In Many Crimes

BY JOSEPHINE VAN DE GRIFT

NEA Service Staff Writer

Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 30. This freedom—leading woman to outdo man in crime as she has already sought to surpass him in business, art and politics.

"Times among women are increasing in number and daring," declares Mrs. Mary Hamilton, New York's first police woman and now special investigator with Police Commissioner Enright.

And not only that, but they're getting away with it. As witness the bobbed-haired girl bandit who has Brooklyn showplaces so nervous that they shake just like that—whenever a customer tinkles the bell on the front door.

Police thought they had the trouble solved when they trapped Helen Quigley in jail. Helen is 25 and pretty and her bobbed hair has a natural wave to it.

How Flapper Bandit Operates. A girl of the flapper type would go into a store, ask for some face powder or a tooth brush and then, just as the shopkeeper was turning around—

"Stick 'em up," she'd say and while she wagged a gun under the proprietor's nose her gentleman friend would enter by the front door and remove everything from the cash register.

Then they'd dash into a taxi and there, a couple of similar hold-ups before proceeding on their way to the movies.

INVESTIGATES



MRS. MARY HAMILTON INVESTIGATED



HELEN QUIGLEY

ILL HEALTH CAUSES SUICIDE

Minot, N. D., Feb. 2.—Venya Norov, 27, of Minn., committed suicide by shooting herself this morning, according to the police. An inquest is to be held this afternoon. Ill health is believed to have been the cause of the suicide.

LINTON MAN DIES. Linton, N. D., Feb. 2.—Jay R. Smith, for many years a Linton resident, died at Pasadena, Cal., a week ago Sunday as a result of a recurrence of his old disease, pernicious anemia. Linton relatives were notified by telegram that Mr. Smith was falling rapidly, and Mrs. W. H. Johnson, a sister, left at once for his bedside. She was unable to reach Pasadena before his death, which occurred only a few hours after the telegram was sent.

Come to Presbyterians Church Sunday evening Feb. 3rd, at 7.30. See the "Modern Christian Quest."

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NOT A MOVIE
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SCHOOL DAYS
Jarenille Minstrel
Matinee 2 p. m. Children 25c. Adults 50c.
Night 8:15. Seats now at Harris & Woodman—see 75c.

fed the girl band. There is many a girl today whose one ambition is to be queen of the underworld. Sometimes dopes to blame. Sometimes it's something more insidious than dope—the lure of silk stockings and flattery.

HOME TALENT CAST IS READY

"Over The Hill" to be Presented at St. Mary's Benefit

Everything was in readiness today for the presentation on Monday night at the city Auditorium of the St. Mary's benefit play, "Over The Hill."

After two weeks of intensive rehearsing Director Golden pronounced the cast as splendid and ready to give a fine production. The story of the play, in the belief of the director and others, is especially appealing, and will delight the audience. The author has written a clever combination of comedy and pathos, using just the right amount of each to make a thoroughly enjoyable play. Those in the cast are: James Kiley, Joseph L. Clifford, Nicholas H. Woehle, James J. Walsh, Everett La France, Stanley Cyrvinicki, Gertrude Fitzgerald, Anna Marie Manning, Josephine Cervinski, Phyllis Yochim, J. M. Golden.

In addition to the play some unusual vaudeville acts will be presented between acts. The cast appearing in "The Rube Teacher and His Crazy Kids," is as follows:

Teacher J. M. Golden
Daisy Short Margaret Boehm
Mary Long Selma Brown
Landon O'Brien Henry Charlebois
Joe Olson Howard Murphy
Pluffy Ruffles Mary Malloy
Sally Tookit Grace Olson
L. C. Uno George Jaskowink
Dora Mee Josephine Charlebois
Percy Darling Dick Horner
Spoke Duggan Stephen Hogan
The Juvenile Minstrels: Interlocutor: Francis Corrigan; Comedians and Chorus: James Heanlow, William Corrigan, Christ Jungulas, Sebastian Goetz, John Neibauer, Hugh Fortune, Stephen Mossbrucher, Donald McLaughlin.
Marian Patzman and Gertrude Murphy will have a singing act. There will be a matinee and evening performance Monday.

ADJUTANT TO HAVE CHARGE OF MEETINGS

Adjutant Chesam, General Secretary of the Salvation Army, accompanied by Lieut. McSaury, of Minneapolis, will arrive in Bismarck Sunday morning. Adjutant Chesam will be in charge of all the meetings at the local Salvation Army all day Sunday as well as a united soldiers meeting of the Mandan and Bismarck Salvationists to be conducted at the local Citadel Monday evening.

The meeting will be as follows: Prayer service 9:30 A. M. Meeting at the State Penitentiary 10:00 A. M. Sunday school 2:00 P. M. Meeting at the Mandan Reform school 4:00 P. M. Young People service 6:30 P. M. Open air service 7:30 P. M. Great Salvation service 8:00 P. M.

GETS 15 YEARS FOR AUTO THEFT

Huron, S. D., Feb. 3.—Fifteen years in the state penitentiary at Sioux Falls was the sentence imposed today by Judge Elva Taylor on John Hanrahan, convicted in

circuit court here last week for the theft of an automobile. Hanrahan, who was originally booked on a charge of shooting with intent to kill in connection with seriously wounding two Huron policemen, was tried on the robbery charge because under South Dakota laws the latter charge calls for almost triple the number of years of servitude in case of conviction.

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Special prompt attention to mail orders.

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NOTICE TO FARMERS!
If you are interested in sowing pure Marquis seed wheat this Spring, we can procure it for you—shipped in sacks—from Indian Head, Sask., at bare cost to us. If interested communicate with us before February 5th.

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Our Black Diamond Coal will hold fire all night and will keep your home comfortable. It costs very little more to burn than lignite. Try a load and be convinced. We also have a good supply of Bearcreek and Anthracite Nut Coal for Base Burners.
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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Social and Personal

COMMUNITY COUNCIL MEETING.
The regular meeting of the Community Council convened in the rest room of the Masonic temple at 3:30 p.m. yesterday afternoon, with Mrs. R. S. ne presiding. A large interested group of women were present at this time. Mrs. F. A. Lahr was appointed secretary-treasurer, succeeded Mrs. F. H. Register, who so faithfully served in this capacity for several successive years.

The reports of the chairmen of the committees showed them to be active. The rest room committee reported that ninety people had attended during January and that the matron had cared for 22 babies. A program has been arranged to precede the informal dancing party which will occupy the latter part of the evening, in the City Auditorium. Valentine decorations will be used in the hall and one of the largest birthday cakes ever baked in Grand Forks has been made for the occasion and will be decorated with nineteen candles to represent the nineteen published volumes which Foley has produced. This cake will be disposed of later. A short play, "Sing a Song of Sleepy Head," written by Mr. Foley will be presented during the program.

MASONIC DANCING PARTY SUCCESSFUL.
The Masonic and Eastern Star dancing party given last Friday evening at the Masonic Temple proved to be one of the most successful given this season. A large crowd was present to enjoy the special features provided by the committee for the entertainment of the guests. Good music and different feature dances did much to make the crowd one of the most congenial of any held. Mrs. Hamilton served a delicious lunch assisted by ten of the Junior young ladies whose parents were Masons and Stars. Another dancing party is scheduled for the last of this month by the same committee.

CHANGE OF PLANS CLUB.
The Change of Plans Bridge club entertained Saturday evening with Mrs. P. W. Carley at their home in the Varney apartments. Valentine decorations were used effectively through the home. The evening of bridge was played and at night a delicious luncheon was served by the hostess. Honors were won by Mrs. C. M. Flet and J. A. lace. Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Black were guests of the club substituting absent members.

PLEDGED TO SORORITY.
The name of Miss Elizabeth Ball, visited here during the holidays as house guest at the home of Dr. Mrs. V. J. LaRose appears among the names of the pledges to Delta Phi Beta sorority of the cultural college of Fargo. Miss Ball's home is in Fargo. A number of social events have been given for new pledges.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN ANNUAL DINNER.
Through an error in reporting, the annual "Lutefisk dinner" given at Methodist Church Friday evening, given by the ladies of the Trinitarian Lutheran church instead of the Swedish Lutheran ladies as stated in a local of the Saturday one.

ROYAL NEIGHBOR MEETING.
The regular meeting of the Royal neighbors of America will be held evening at Odd Fellows hall at 8 o'clock. There will be balloting initiation at this meeting. A 1 hour will follow.

O. E. S. MEETS TONIGHT.
The regular meeting of the Odd Fellows of America will be held at 7:30 p.m. at the Temple. There will be voting and affiliation to be followed by serving of refreshments. Tors are welcome.

EAST ON BUYING TRIP.
Mrs. A. F. Nielsen left last night for Chicago to purchase her spring line of millinery, waist and various of feminine apparel for the city. Mrs. Nielsen will be out of city about ten days.

GUEST HERE.
Mrs. Rush, with the DeCamp whole fruit house of Fargo was a guest of his sister, Mrs. A. C. Staak in city, over Sunday. Mr. Rush and his relatives and friends in city on this week.

YOEMAN LODGE 503.
The regular meeting of the Brotherhood of America Yoeman Lodge 503, evening at 8 o'clock. All members are urged to be present. There will be work by the degree team.

RETURN HOME.
Mrs. Joe Sorch and daughter, Rose, Salawin, who have been visiting relatives and friends in the city for several days, returned to their home, yesterday evening.

MOVE TO MINNEAPOLIS.
Mr. and Mrs. Jack Whitney have moved to Minneapolis, where they will live for the future home.

LUDEN'S MENTHOL COUGH DROPS.
GIVE QUICK RELIEF For Throat Troubles

Parents owe **SCOTT'S EMULSION** to a Frail Child.

DOCTOR M. E. BOLTON
OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN
119 1/2 4th St. Bismarck, N. D. Telephone 240.

OBSERVE FOLEY'S 50th BIRTHDAY.
The Business and Professional Women of Grand Forks are making arrangements for the celebration of one of the biggest birthday parties ever given in this city, for Jimmy Foley, North Dakota's own poet. Arrangements have been completed for the entertaining of all admirers of the poet, who celebrates his fiftieth birthday today. A feature of the party will be the reading of a personal message from Mr. Foley who was born in his present address in Pasadena, California, to thank his friends for the efforts made to establish and observe this day.

A program has been arranged to precede the informal dancing party which will occupy the latter part of the evening, in the City Auditorium. Valentine decorations will be used in the hall and one of the largest birthday cakes ever baked in Grand Forks has been made for the occasion and will be decorated with nineteen candles to represent the nineteen published volumes which Foley has produced. This cake will be disposed of later. A short play, "Sing a Song of Sleepy Head," written by Mr. Foley will be presented during the program.

MASONIC DANCING PARTY SUCCESSFUL.
The Masonic and Eastern Star dancing party given last Friday evening at the Masonic Temple proved to be one of the most successful given this season. A large crowd was present to enjoy the special features provided by the committee for the entertainment of the guests. Good music and different feature dances did much to make the crowd one of the most congenial of any held. Mrs. Hamilton served a delicious lunch assisted by ten of the Junior young ladies whose parents were Masons and Stars. Another dancing party is scheduled for the last of this month by the same committee.

RETURNS HOME.
Mrs. John Pulles has returned to her home at Stanton after being at the city.

ARCH PRESERVER SHOE.
The shoe with a million friends!

ALL over this country women wearing the Arch Preserver Shoe are telling their friends about the wonderful comfort, foot vigor and usefulness, that they are enjoying. Never before have they found such satisfaction — such foot happiness! They usually mention the perfect style, too.

ARCH PRESERVER SHOE.
KEEPS THE FOOT WELL

Richmond's Bootery

CAPITOL
4 DAYS FEB. 6-7-8-9 4
The World's Greatest Picture.
Matinee 2:30
Nights 7:00 and 9:15

REX INGRAM'S METRO MASTERPIECE
Rafael Sabatini's famous novel

SCARAMOUCHE
with Alice Terry, Ramon Novarro & Lewis Stone

First Time in the World At These Prices.
Matinees Adults 50c Children 25c
Nights Adults 75c Children 25c
Including U. S. Tax.

DOCTOR M. E. BOLTON
OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN
119 1/2 4th St. Bismarck, N. D. Telephone 240.

the Bismarck hospital since Christmas time where her infant son was receiving treatment.

JUDGE FLANNERY HERE.
Judge George P. Flannery, executor of the Alexander McKenzie estate, and his son, a Minneapolis attorney, are in the city on business.

FROM WILTON.
Elias Aaland, Hammond Hemming and Carl Feltish were here from Wilton visiting over the week-end and returned today.

BIRTH.
A boy was born to Mrs. C. B. Murray, of Beulah, at the St. Alex hospital, Sunday, February 3.

Few Attractions.
The next attraction billed for the Auditorium is "Bringing Up Father," a musical show now playing on the Pacific Coast. It will be here April 22. Al Jolson's date here has been changed from July to June 11.

Rally at High School.
Rallies were held at the high school assembly this morning for the first and second basketball teams which have just returned from games held

in other cities. A number of short speeches were made.

Bismarck Hospital.
Admitted to the Bismarck hospital for treatment: Hilda Klossrich, Cleveland; Mrs. E. J. Sawtell, Flasher; Mrs. Frank Huff, Jamestown; Mrs. Harry Johnson, Mandan; Vina Kling, Dunn Center; Fred Rosen, Woodworth; Harry Carlson, Washburn. Discharged: W. J. Bickert, Washburn; Vaughn Cavell, Cooperstown; Martha Mueller, Wishek; R. C. Clark, Wernor; William Tuster, Sentinel Butte; Mrs. Edw. Hempel, Marshall; Mrs. G. O. Bagley, Stanton; Mrs. John Pulles and baby boy, Stanton.

St. Alexius Hospital.
Admitted to the St. Alexius hospital since Friday for treatment: Joe Hager, Linton; Mrs. Albert Kruckenberg, Zap; Mrs. Emma J. Nelson, Ashley; Mrs. Christ Kempf, Cole Harbor; Master Otto A. Dockter, Venturia; Mrs. George Zander.

DR. R. S. ENGE
Chiropractor
Consultation Free
Lucas Bldg. Bismarck, N. D.

Sweet Briar; John Grenz, Napoleon; Nick Doll, Glen Ullin; Miss Mary Bendish, Fort Rice; Master Roy Snell, Canton Ball; Mrs.

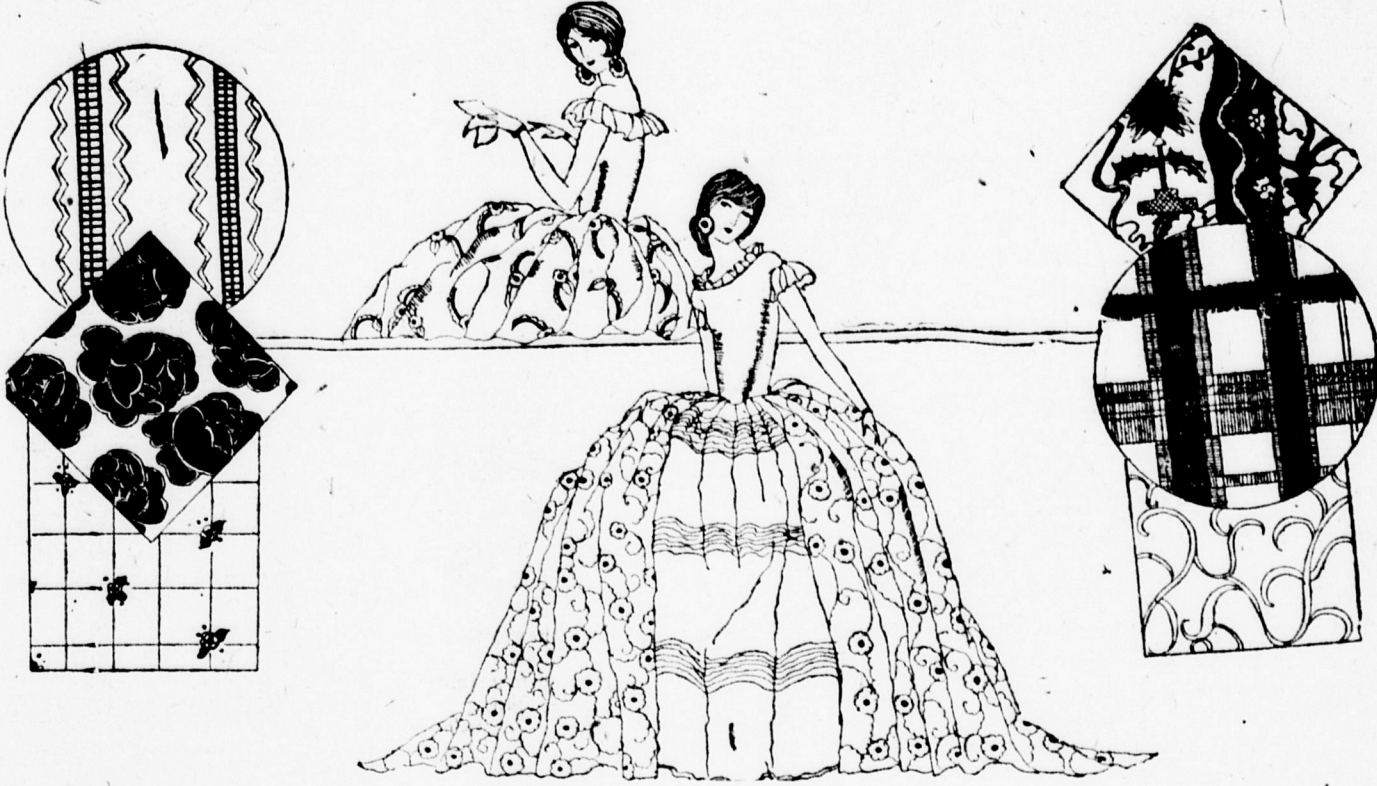
George W. Cole, Mandan; Baby Mary Thels, Wilton; Mrs. Agnes Aymond, Neenah; Abel Schulz, Kin-tyre; William M. Gleason, Chicago.

Illinois. Discharged: Baby Dor-thea Phel, Arena; Miss Mary Gater, city; Dr. Everett Hamilton, New Leipzig; Master Louis Duppoung, wood.

Glen Ullin; Mrs. L. C. Schmidt, Schmidt; Mrs. William Monony, Voltaire; Mrs. A. Sheldon, Under-

wood.

WEBB BROTHERS February Sale of Silks



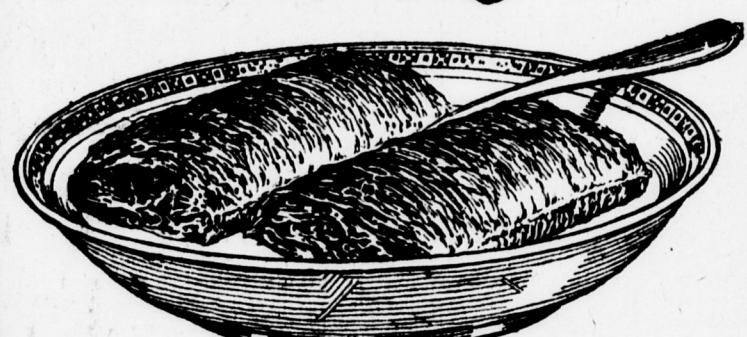
The event that women have been anticipating all season starts tomorrow morning. The extraordinary value giving opportunities that it presents quite overshadows any event of its kind we have ever held.

- Printed Crepe**
A wide and varied range of distinctive patterns and new colors make this assortment most interesting. Values up to \$3.25. February Sale of Silks per yard **\$1.65**
Values up to \$4.50. February Sale of Silks per yard **\$2.29**
- Georgette Crepe**
40 inch Georgette Crepe, about 25 shades. During our February Sale of Silks. Per yard **\$1.00**
- Taffeta Silk**
36 inch Taffeta Silks in an assortment of light and dark shades. Regular \$2.50 quality. February Sale of Silks, per yard **98c**
- Silk Poppins**
40 inch Silk and Wool Poppins. A large selection of colors. February Sale of Silks. To close, per yard **98c**
- Crepe de Chine**
A selection of shades taken from our regular stock. Regular \$2.48 quality. February Sale of Silks, per yard **\$1.39**
- Fleurette Silks**
40 inch Fleurette Silks in shades suitable for petticoats, bloomers, etc. Regular \$2.75 quality. February Sale of Silks, per yard **\$1.60**
- Short Lengths and Remnants**
We have selected all short lengths and remnants that remain from the season's selling and have marked them for clearance at **ONE-HALF PRICE**
- Reviere Crepe**
40 inch Reviere Crepe in a fine selection of new shades. Regular \$4.95. February Sale of Silk, Per yard **\$2.79**
- Sara Satin**
36 inches wide. A rich soft satin in a good assortment of shades. Regular \$2.75. February Sale of Silks. Per yard **\$1.48**
- Silk Shirts**
36 inch silk shirts including crepes and silk broadcloths. Regular \$2.75. February Sale of Silks, per yard **\$1.69**
Regular \$2.25. February Sale of Silks, per yard **\$1.48**
Regular \$1.75. February Sale of Silks, per yard **98c**
Regular \$1.25. February Sale of Silks, per yard **69c**

Digging Your Grave?

Thousands of persons are digging their own graves with their teeth by eating indigestible foods. Every particle of Shredded Wheat Biscuit is digested and converted into good muscle, bone and brain. It is full of nutrient and so easily digested. Delicious for any meal with hot milk, or with stewed or fresh fruits.

Shredded Wheat



Most food for least money

Eltinge

TONIGHT — MONDAY and TUESDAY



on the screen at last

Laughs — tears — chuckles — thrills — gasps — tenses — come so fast — never stop! Jazztime — ragtime — laughter — a little — selfstart — nonstop — surefire — neverfire — Oh! Meyer

—SOME PICTURE!

SAMUEL GOLDWYN presents "Potash and Perlmutter"

BARNEY BERNARD with ALEX CARR VERA GORDON

CAPITOL THEATRE

TONIGHT AND TUESDAY

ARE THEY WEDDED? — THESE —

"DAYTIME WIVES"
A PERPLEXED and puzzled nation is asking WHO ARE THESE DAYTIME WIVES! They are at once the objects of scorn and ridicule — of praise and admiration — of hate and approbation. Are they real wives or false wives? Are their ideals built up on shame and pretense or on faith and service? Learn their soul-shrouded secrets in this photoplay of tremendous human emotions.

A Timely Warning
Breakfast with your husband — darn his socks, sew on his buttons — sympathize with him always, pamper him occasionally. If you want to know why SEE **"DAYTIME WIVES"**
Imperial Comedy "The Monkey Farm"

TONIGHT ONLY — 8:15 OVER THE HILL

TO THE POOR HOUSE

The famous 4 act comedy drama. VAUDEVILLE SCHOOL DAYS

A riot of mirth and melody. Clever Singers — Fancy Comedians

JUVENILE MINSTRELS

AUDITORIUM ORCHESTRA

PRICE 75 CENTS. Reserved Seats on Sale — Harris & Woodmansee

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Daily by mail, outside of North Dakota..... 6.00

THE STATE'S OLDEST NEWSPAPER
(Established 1873)

WOODROW WILSON
The nation mourns the death of Woodrow Wilson. One of the leaders of the nation in its time of greatest stress has passed. His indomitable spirit remained until the end, and it held together the slender thread of life beyond the expectations of his close friends, as it sustained him in his trials while the nation was at war. Every American must feel a sense of personal loss, for Mr. Wilson, like Mr. Harding and many of his predecessors, gave his life in the service of the nation as its leader. A man of robust health when he went into the presidency, Woodrow Wilson left the White House broken physically.

Mr. Wilson never stinted in his labors while the nation's chief executive. Benevolent criticism was offered by his friends of the seeming effort of the late President to embrace in the scope of his efforts more than was humanly possible; less friendly persons saw in his close application to detail the fault of an inherent autocratic and suspicious nature which prevented him from placing with discretion and care the trust which must be placed by a President in his aids. Be that as it may, the lofty purpose of Woodrow Wilson, his burning devotion to the service of his people, the sincerity of his application to his tasks, can not and will not be questioned.

Mr. Wilson was carried to his great office by the might of his intellect. He rose to prominence through the school room and became nationally known among educators and intellectuals as the President of Princeton University. It was while he was in this service that William McCombs saw in him a future President. Mr. Wilson entered politics as a candidate for Governor of New Jersey and was elected. On the record made in that office he became a candidate for the Presidency and through the defection in the Republican party was elected in 1912. Again he was chosen in 1916.

No President met greater trials than did Woodrow Wilson. Domestic policies, a period of depression, the difficulties with Mexico, the World War and the making of peace were met by him. He, too, was burdened by personal sorrow in the death of his first wife in the White House.

It is the course of Woodrow Wilson in war and in the making of peace that will furnish the basis for history's estimate of him. He rose to heights never before attained by an American President in the esteem of the world when he based the war and the peace to be made upon moral grounds alone. That he receded from the pinnacle he reached in the world's estimation is a fact; history of the future perhaps will more correctly index the cause. Whether Woodrow Wilson could not accomplish what appeared to be a super-human task, whether the frailties of even such an intellectual giant could not encompass the entire situation or whether his analytical mind delved too deep for the people of the world to follow him—these are questions which will only be answered with accuracy when future years have unfolded the stirring events of his life before unbiased eyes.

Mr. Wilson displayed in all of his official life a resolute spirit to do what he believed was the right thing to do, to pursue the course he believed was best for the nation, and he was not farsighted of the criticism of his fellows in so doing. His voice was powerful in the cause of humanity. His labors in behalf of the people were manifold. His memory will be fittingly honored by the people of the nation.

FOLEY DAY
North Dakota today honors her poet laureate—James W. Foley. Bismarck takes a particular pride in the observance of the day, because it was here that Mr. Foley began the work which has brought him country-wide fame. The genuine humanism of his writings and the deep note of sincerity pervading his poems have caught the fancy and admiration of countless thousands. Mr. Foley stands out as North Dakota's leader in the art of letters, and it is fitting that annually the state should do him homage.

HOW TO ORATE
News seems to be chiefly a record of Terrible Predicaments. Now, about the worst predicament the average man ever finds himself in, is when he is called on to make a speech. So the subject is worthy of discussion.
Not one person in a hundred is a "natural born orator." The rest of us have cold chills, mental vacancy and very dry throats when the official executioner—the chairman of the meeting—turns his relentless eye our way and announces that we are next.
It's a calamity when the speech-making job is thrust on us impromptu. And almost as bad when we have been given advance notice, for most of our carefully-thought-out clever remarks vanish from memory as we rise scowlingly, nervously, to our feet and swallow. Actors call this "lack of stage presence."

The speaker, when nervous, usually is too self-conscious. He's afraid of disgracing himself. It will help a lot if he keeps in mind that 99 out of 100 in the audience have just as great a dread of making speeches.
The expectant, joyful look on their faces is not in anticipation of what they are about to hear. No, it's just glee that someone else is the goat. They appreciate your plight. They are sympathetic and tolerant, and don't expect too much of you why be nervous?

Speech-making at its best is dull, and especially so when John Barleycorn is not present to liven things up. To counteract this dullness, tell a joke—even the one about Pat and Mike. Three good jokes will "save" the worst speaker. All speeches are too long. If you want the secret thanks of your listeners, make your talk short. The shorter, the better.
Orators who are naturally gifted to "talk by the yard" have spread an impression that to read a speech is bad form. Don't believe it. The audience wants to get the ordeal over with, even more than the speaker.

ADVENTURE OF THE TWINS
BY OLIVE ROBERTS BARTON

"I wonder who is going to guess my new riddle?" said the Riddle Lady.
"Nick and I will guess as hard as we can, won't we, Nick?" answered Nancy. "We just love riddles!"
"We all love riddles!" said the Riddle Lady, and the Mother Goose people crowding closer.
"Well this one is hard," warned the Riddle Lady, "so think hard." And she began:
"Are you a jumping rope up in the sky?
That the giant's children use?
If that's what you are I should like to know why.
You are colored such marvelous hues.
Or are you a bridge where the lit the Chinese
Come a pit-pattering over the sea,
Because if you are, I will send for a star,
And have them bring one down to me."
"Or perhaps it may be you're the magical arch,
That divided earth from far fairy-land,
And through your wide portals the wee fairies march,
To the tune of the fairy king's band."
"Or perhaps you're the awning the fairies spread out,
To protect fairyland from the rain,
Your stripes must be water-proof, I have no doubt,
The way your bright colors remain."
"Or is it a fact that your colors do run,
And drops of them fall on the flowers?
For they always seem brighter when out comes the sun,
After it has been raining for hours."
"And is it quite true that a large pot of gold
Is buried where you touch the ground?
Did pirates dig there when they wandered of old,
And bury the treasure they'd found?"
"What are you, oh beautiful bow in the sky,
A mushroom or great parasol?
I never see you when the weather is dry,
Which puzzles my brain most of all!"
"Is it a mushroom?" asked Greedy Man. "I wish it was and that I could eat it with pepper and salt."
"No!" the Riddle Lady shook her head.
"Is it a Chinese bridge?" asked Bobby Shantoo. "If it is I shall walk across the ocean after this because I'm tired of sailing."
"No!" the Riddle Lady shook her head again. "That's not it, either."
"It's a rainbow, isn't it?" said Nick.
"Why, of course it is," cried every body. "It's as easy as pie when you know the answer. It's a rainbow!"
"Yes, that's right!" said the Riddle Lady. "The prize is an umbrella, Nick, and if you don't use one, give it to Nancy."
(To Be Continued)
(Copyright, 1924, NEA Service, Inc.)

center in years past. The Russell-Miller concern indicates that it has been forced to fall in with this trend in order to maintain the competition of other companies.
It is also indicated by the company's however, that one of the chief reasons for the closing of the three mills is the competition which has been furnished by the North Dakota state owned mill, which has out heavily into the trade of the private companies in this and adjoining states. This reduction of trade has made it impossible to operate at a profit the number of mills previously maintained in North Dakota. Consequently three of them are to be closed.
Now the state mill in Grand Forks is an established fact, but it might be well for the people of the state to give some thought to the situation which it has helped to bring about in connection with the Russell-Miller establishments before branching out further in state owned enterprises. There is a tendency towards the centralization of business which is likely to work to the disadvantage of North Dakota. Is it wise to add to this tendency the factor of state competition? Do we wish to assist in driving private business enterprises, which have been heavy tax payers and large employers of labor out of the state by embarking in further experiments of public ownership?—Grand Forks Herald.

Editorial Review

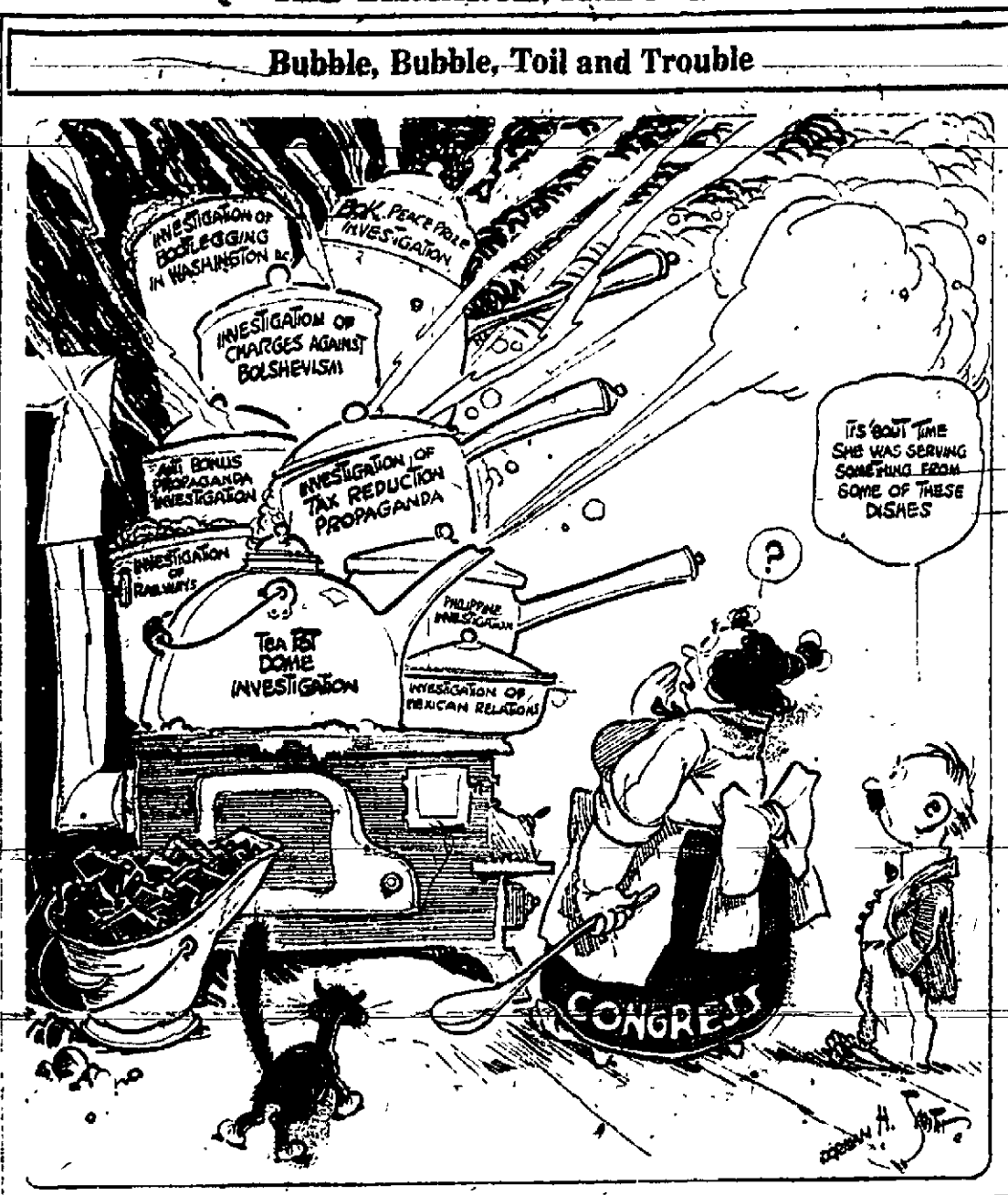
SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT
In announcing the closing of three of its mills in this state the Russell-Miller Milling Co. brings up certain points upon which it might be well for the voters of North Dakota to reflect.
The growing tendency to cut down overhead costs by the centralizing of industry is undoubtedly among the factors which have led to the company's decision. In the milling industry, Buffalo is rapidly growing in importance and the general trend of the industry is in that direction and away from the Northwest which has been its

A THOUGHT

A man that bath friends must show himself friendly; and there is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother.—Prov. 18:24.

There are three faithful friends:—an old wife, an old dog and ready money.—Benjamin Franklin.

The Prince's Cottage
—LONDON—The Prince of Wales has contributed 50 pounds toward the cost of a cottage which is being built for the occupancy of a disabled ex-service man and his family. Four such houses already have been built by Princess Mary



Dan Dobb's Daily
—BIG NOISE MADE ON RADIO—

Howell Howls Can't Trust a Trust

Senator Howell's recent radio howl is creating static among the hoons who deal in big noises.
Federal Trade Commission asks Congress to investigate charges of a radio trust. Take it from Dan Dobb's Daily, there are not many trusts you can trust. But you can trust Congress in an investigation. You can trust Congress to make more noise than six cats fighting on one loud-speaker.
There is something strange about Congress investigating a noise trust. Maybe Congress is jealous.
JAIL NEWS.
A girl handit was caught in Cleveland. This one used a gun, but all of them don't.
WEATHER.
It got so cold in New England recently all the girls were shimmying without trying.
SPORTS.
"A college education kept me from getting a job," says Miller Huggins. But even in sports if a man works hard he can outgrow a college education. Look to the future folks. Don't let having a college education discourage you.
SCIENCE SECRETS.
"A glance at the sky shows the stars are not all alike," says science writer. A glance at Hollywood divorce figures shows he is right.
BRO. DOBB'S KITCHEN.
Put hair oil in the mayonnaise and it may go to your head.
EDITORIAL.
Bok is spending about \$300,000 for peace. Many a married man would spend more than this for peace if he had it. There is a great deal of peace being made, but very little being had. But any honest effort to make peace is worthy. There always is a peace shortage. Even Ford couldn't make enough to supply the demand.

EVERETT TRUE BY CONDO

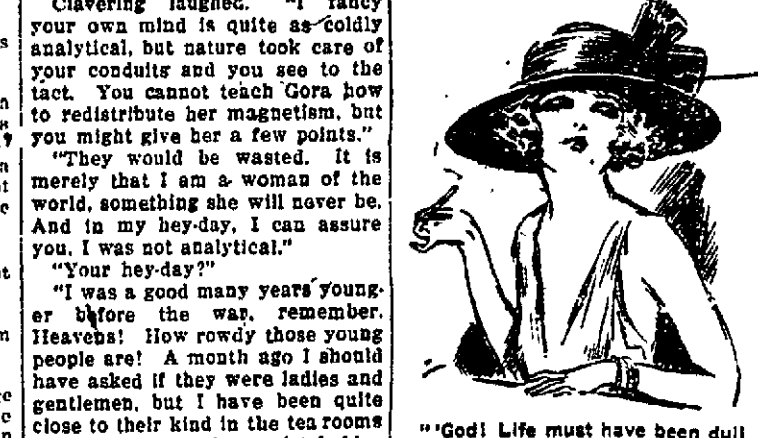
SAY, MISTER, HAVE YOU FINISHED EATING YOUR DINNER?
OH-HUH.
I HAVEN'T FINISHED YET!!!!
TOOTH-PICK.



BLACK OXEN
A GERTRUDE AETHERTON

Published by arrangement with Associated First National Pictures, Inc. Watch for the screen version produced by Frank Lloyd with Corinne Griffith as Countess Zattiany.
Copyright 1923 by Gertrude Aetherton

XXI (Continued)
When they arrived at Sherry's they found the large restaurant almost deserted. It was barely seven. After he had ordered the dinner—and he thanked his stars that he knew how to order a dinner—Miss Zattiany said:
"I had a call from your friend, Miss Dwight—today."
"Yes?" You did not see her, I suppose?
"Oh, but I did. We talked for two hours. It was almost comical—the sheer delight in talking to a woman once more. I have never been what is called a woman's woman, but I always had my friends, and I suddenly realized that I had missed my own sex."
"I shouldn't fancy that you two would have much in common."
"You forget that we were both nurses. We compared experiences: methods of nursing, operations, doctors, surgeons, shell shock, plastic surgery, the various characteristics of wounded men—all the rest of it."
"It must have been an exciting conversation."
"You never could be brought to believe it, out it was. Afterward, we talked of other things. She seems to me quite a remarkable woman."
"Entirely so. What is it she lacks that prevents men from falling in love with her? Men flock there, and she is more discussed than a mind and a personality than any woman among us; but it is all above the collar. And yet those handsomely women often captivate men."
"You ask one woman why another cannot fascinate men? I should say that it is for want of transmission. The heart and passion are there—I will risk guessing that she has been tragically in love at least once—but there is something wrong with the conduit that carries sexual magnetism; it has been bent upward to the brain instead of directed straight to the sex for which it was designed. Moreover, she is too coldly and obviously analytical and lacks the tact to conceal it. Men do not mind being skewered when they are out for purely intellectual enjoyment, but they do not love it."
Clavering laughed. "I fancy your own mind is quite as coldly analytical, but nature took care of your conduits and you see to the fact. You cannot teach Gora how to redistribute her magnetism, but you might give her a few points."
"They would be wasted. It is merely that I am a woman of the world, something she will never be. And in my hey-day, I can assure you, I was not analytical."
"Your hey-day?"
"I was a good many years younger before the war, remember. Heavens! How rowdy those young people are! A month ago I should have asked if they were ladies and gentlemen, but I have been quite close to their kind in the tea rooms and their accent is unmistakable; although the girls talk and act like gamines. One of them seems to know you."
Clavering had been conscious that the restaurant was filling with groups and couples, bought, no doubt, for the opera or theatre. He followed Madame Zattiany's eyes. In the middle of the room was a large table surrounded by very young men and girls; the latter as fragile and lovely as butterflies; that pathetic and awfully passing youth of the too pampered American girl. The youth of this generation promised to be briefer than ever!
He gave them a cursory glance, and then his chair turned to pins. Just opposite sat at the head of the table. What would the beauty do? She had been fond of him as a child, but as he had found her detestable in her flapperhood, and been at no pains to conceal his attitude, she had taken a violent dislike to him. Last night he had deliberately flicked her on the raw.
He was not long in doubt. She had returned his perfunctory bow with a curt nod, and after a brief interval—during which she appeared to be making a communication that was received with joyous hilarity—she left her seat and ran across the room. She might have been in her own house for all the notice she took of the restaurant's other guests.
Clavering rose and grimly awaited the onslaught. Even the waiters were staring, but for the moment only at the flashing little figure whose cheeks matched to a shade the American Beauty rose of her wisp of a gown.
Her big black eyes were sparkling wickedly, her vivid little mouth wore a twist that can only be described as a grin. She had come for her revenge. No doubt of that.
She bore down on him, and shook his unresponsive hand heartily. "I've been telling them how dear and noble you were last night, dear Mr. Clavering, just like a real



"God! Life must have been dull for girls in his day!"
Miss Oglethorpe's wrath waxed. This creature of an obsolete order had the temerity to laugh at her. Moreover—she flashed a glance from Clavering's angry anxious face to the beautiful woman opposite, and a real color blazed in her cheeks. But she summoned a sneer.
"Noble again! Has he told you of our little adventure last night?"
"Last night?" A flicker crossed the serenity of Madame Zattiany's face. "But no, I do not fancy Mr. Clavering is in the habit of telling his little adventures."
"Oh, he wouldn't. Old standards. Southern chivalry. All the rest of it. That's why he's grandy's model young man. Well, I'll tell you!"
"You've been drinking again," hissed Clavering.
"Of course. Cocktail party at Dopy's!"
"Well, moderate your voice. It isn't necessary to take the entire room into your confidence. Better still, go back to your own table."
She raised her voice. "You see, Madame Zattiany, I was running round loose at about one o'clock A. M. when whom should I run into but dear old Uncle Lee. He looked all shot to pieces when he saw me. Girls in his day didn't stay out late unless they had a bean. Ten o'clock was the limit, anyhow. But did he take advantage of my unprotected maiden innocence? Not he. He stood there in the snow and delivered a lecture on the error of my ways, then took me to a delisessen shop—afraid of compromising himself in a restaurant—and stuffed me with sandwiches and bananas. Even there, while we were perched on two high stools, he didn't make love to me as any human man would have done. He just ate sandwiches and lectured. God! Life must have been dull for girls in his day!"
(To Be Continued)

PARIS—At Le Bourget flying ground an airplane was replenished with petrol in full flight at a height of 900 feet by another airplane. The second machine approached the first within 20 feet. A flexible pipe was thrown out, and the end was caught by the passenger of the first machine. The whole operation lasted five minutes.

WILSON FACED MANY GREAT PROBLEMS AS PRESIDENT

WORLD WAR AND ITS PROBLEMS FELL ON HIM

Will Be Remembered in History as One of the Nation's War Presidents

BROKEN IN OFFICE

Health Failed While Engaged in Fight For the League of Nations

One of the "war Presidents" of the United States, burdened by problems and tasks as great if not greater than those borne by Washington and Lincoln, the words and works of Woodrow Wilson are still too vivid in the public mind to assure them of a complete appraisal. A decade or two hence, perhaps, the world will fix upon this great American its estimate of his eight years' service as the chief magistrate of the republic that furnished \$18,000,000,000, nearly five millions of men and almost inexhaustible war material to end the deadlock between the Allies and the Central Powers and bring Germany to defeat in the historic struggle of 1914-1918.

It was under Woodrow Wilson's leadership that the United States abandoned its policy of isolation and became an active participant in world affairs. The republic underwent a national metamorphosis. Mr. Wilson, nicknamed "the schoolmaster in politics," formerly head of Princeton University, was the first Democrat since Andrew Jackson to serve two terms as President.

He began smashing precedents almost immediately after his induction into office by delivering his addresses in person before Congress and finished by going to Europe to attend the Peace Conference. He went abroad twice, first in December, 1918, and again in March, 1919. At times he was the most idolized and the most bitterly assailed President since Abraham Lincoln. Friends extolled him as "the peace-maker of the world," enemies charged he had thrown to the winds Washington's warnings to beware of "entangling alliances" with foreign powers.

Helped Draft Treaty

The war over and the Treaty of Versailles, which he personally had helped to draft in Paris, signed by "the Big Four"—Clemenceau, Lloyd George, Orlando and Wilson—the President returned from France to begin a few months' rest on September 3, 1919, in 10,000-mile traveling tour of the United States in behalf of the League of Nations covenant, which was part of the treaty. A conservative Senate threatened and did block its ratification. During 26 days of almost constant travel he delivered speeches aggregating 150,000 words.

Working his way East from the Pacific coast, he had planned to make many more addresses in behalf of the League but reaching Wichita, Kan., suffered a physical collapse which caused him regretfully to abandon his tour.

At times during the following 18 months, he was desperately ill and had recovered only sufficiently to accompany Warren G. Harding, his successor, to the capital for his participation in part of the inauguration ceremony. Previous to this he had made only one public appearance in all that time, on June 16, 1920, and there were many alarming rumors regarding the state of his health.

Believed of the cares of office, Mr. Wilson's convalescence was more rapid and although he did not regain entirely his one-time robust health, he was able to engage in the practice of law in Washington in partnership with Bainbridge Colby, his former Secretary of State. The former President and Mrs. Wilson resided there in a beautiful home which they purchased for \$150,000 some months before his retirement. Before leaving the White House, however, he was the recipient of a signal honor. The Nobel Prize was awarded to Mr. Wilson "as the person who has promoted most or best the fraternity of nations and the abolishment or diminution of standing armies and the formation and increase of peace congresses." In accepting it, President Wilson wrote on Dec. 11, 1920: "The cause of peace and the cause of truth are of one family. Even as those who love science and devote their lives to physics or chemistry, even as those who create new and higher ideals for mankind in literature, even so with those who love peace, there is no limit set. What has been accomplished in the past is petty compared to the glory of the promise of the future."

While President Wilson had frequent differences of opinion with the members of his cabinet, there were only two or three "falling outs" during the entire eight years of his administration. Before his first inauguration he had come to the parting of the ways with the late William F. McCombs and with Col. George Harvey, two "original Wilson men," both of whom had worked for his nomination and election. The Wilson cabinet changes, notably few, were started in 1915 when William J. Bryan, Secretary of State, opposed to the President's handling of his warning notes to Germany, resigned. A year later, Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War, relinquished his post as the result of a sharp difference of opinion with the President over the need for preparedness, Garrison maintaining that the country's military strength was inadequate. Bryan was succeeded by Robert Lansing and Garrison by Newton D. Baker, former Mayor of Cleveland, Ohio. In 1920 Lansing made way as Secretary of State for Bainbridge Colby, following a state-



WOODROW WILSON—Through the Camera's Eye

STANDING AT THE SHIP'S RAIL, Woodrow Wilson says goodbye to the applauding throngs gathered at the docks to bid him Godspeed on his trip to France to attend the peace conference at Versailles, Dec. 4, 1918. He was at the height of his power and popularity at this time.

Three Interesting Periods

Three interesting periods characterized Woodrow Wilson's entrance into public life. Elected president of Princeton University in 1902, the country at that time obtained its first glimpse of him as a national figure. This was accentuated by what has been called his fight for the "democratization" of the University, in which student cliques were abolished and the sons of rich and poor men were encouraged to fraternize. Eight years later, in 1910, he was elected Governor of New Jersey.

Governor Wilson's administration was notable chiefly for his advocacy of progressive legislation. Political opponents charged him with radicalism. "The Seven Sisters" laws, a series of seven bills drafted at his recommendation, were passed after a legislative contest. They forbade the incorporation of predatory trusts within the commonwealth, New Jersey previously having been used as a rendezvous for monopolists.

The nomination of Governor Wilson to the Presidency by the National Democratic Convention in June, 1912, at Baltimore, after a long deadlock, was one of the most dramatic episodes in American political history. Then followed his election the following November when he received 433 votes in the Electoral College to 88 for Colonel Roosevelt and 8 for Mr. Taft who had been renominated by the Republican party to succeed himself.

World Upheaval
During President Wilson's two terms there occurred a world upheaval such as had never before been witnessed since the dawn of time. Empires crumbled and thrones collapsed. The map of Europe was torn to shreds. China, that ancient monarchy, had already become a republic and with the ending of the world war Russian autocracy had been humbled in the dust. German militarism was crushed, Austria-Hungary dismembered and Turkey driven out of the Holy Land.

Two days after announcing his Congress his decision to go to Europe to attend the peace conference on December 4, 1918, he sailed for France with Mrs. Wilson aboard the steamship George Washington leaving New York amid one of the greatest demonstrations ever accorded an American citizen. He arrived at Brest on December 13 and upon reaching Paris took up his residence in the mansion of the Prince Murat as a guest of the nation. Following the big public reception upon his arrival in the French capital he had four days, the President conferred with Premier Clemenceau, Colonel House and Herbert Hoover, who was later designated as Director General of Allied Relief in Europe, and who expended \$2,800,000,000 in all in his mission of mercy abroad. The people of Paris presented Mr. Wilson with the city's "great gold medal" and gave Mrs. Wilson a diamond and enamel brooch. Later the President and his wife visited the Kings and Queens of England, Italy and Belgium.

Upon his first trip to Paris, Mr. Wilson was everywhere acclaimed as "the friend of humanity" and the man who had come to put "an end to all wars." No monarch of ancient times was ever accorded greater adulation or listened to with greater admiration. It seemed as if all Europe hung upon the words that fell from his lips. He was acclaimed as a practical idealist, the representative of a mighty new land, whose people were altruistic and unselfish and who desired to see the devastated world restored to amity and happiness.

Before his departure, in an address to Congress, he repeated his famous "14 points" which, he said, constituted America's interest in the forthcoming Council at Versailles. Presentation of these "points," one of which provided for the League of Nations covenant, precipitated the bitter controversy in Congress which

lasted for many months. It engendered such opposition to the President's plans that upon his return to Europe on the second stage of his mission he was less cordially received. Especially was this the case in certain parts of Italy where, because of his attitude on Fiume, his name was hissed. French newspapers also excoriated him and he was denounced by a London newspaper as an "autocrat."

At home he was criticized for assenting to the Shantung decision and for alleged failure to maintain "open covenants of peace" instead of secret diplomacy. Senator Poinsett, Republican, in a speech accused him of being "the worst menace" in America because of his friendship for organized labor and his leniency toward radical doctrinaires. Other critics accused him of gross extravagance abroad and said he had accepted almost priceless gifts.

President Wilson's participation in the Peace Conference was placid, it is said, except for occasional ripples that disturbed his usual calm. Tension at times was reported between him and Clemenceau and Lloyd George, Premier Hughes of Australia and Premier Orlando of Italy, the

latter, at one stage of the negotiations quitting the conference and returning to Rome with his colleagues because of Mr. Wilson's attitude on the Adriatic question.

In answer to Italy's claim for Fiume he was quoted as having ironically told Orlando: "I am sorry we cannot give you New York."

The President's stand on "self-determination for small nations" encouraged national aspirations in Ireland, Korea, Egypt and other countries allegiant to certain of the Allied powers. The Russian catastrophe and affairs on the Mexican border also added to the President's grave problems.

Treaty Signed
The treaty with Germany was signed on June 28, 1919, by the President and other representatives of the "Big Four" and shortly after Mr. Wilson sailed for New York. Before his departure from Brest he expressed his satisfaction with the settlements arrived at in Paris. Then followed his nationwide tour and its abrupt termination.

Born in Staunton, Va., Dec. 28, 1856, of Scotch-Irish parentage and christened Thomas Woodrow Wilson, the future President was known as "Tommy" until he graduated from Princeton in 1879 and was thereafter known only as Woodrow Wilson. His father, the Rev. Joseph Ruggles Wilson, a prominent Presbyterian minister, moved to Augusta, Ga., when Woodrow was two years old. Later the family went to Columbia, S. C., and there young Wilson, at the age of 17, entered Davidson College, leaving soon to go to Princeton. Upon graduating he studied law in the University of Virginia and in 1882 began the practice of law in Atlanta, Ga.

While in Atlanta and at Augusta, he became engaged to marry Miss Ellen Louise Axsen, daughter of a Presbyterian clergyman of Savannah, Ga. The young lawyer's clients were few and he soon abandoned a legal career. For two years thereafter he was a student at Johns Hopkins University and while there published his first book, "Congressional Government," a study of American politics. It won recognition both in the United States and abroad and is believed to have been influential in evoking offers of professorships from Bryn Mawr College and Wesleyan University. He married Miss Axsen on June 27, 1885.

He became successively, professor of history and political economy at Bryn Mawr and at Wesleyan University (1893); Johns Hopkins (1898); and later professor of jurisprudence and political economy at Princeton where, subsequently, he was made head of that institution. Meanwhile, Professor Wilson had gained high reputation as a writer. Some of his works, with the date of their production, were as follows: "The State—Elements of Historical and Practical Politics" (1885); "Division and Reunion" (1895); "George Washington" (1896); "A History of the American People" (1902); "Constitutional Government in the United States" (1908); "Free Life" (1913); "The New Freedom" (1913); "When a Man Comes to Himself" (1915); "One Being Human" (1916); "An Old Master and Other Political Essays" and "Mere Literature and Other Essays," were among his earlier writings. His state papers, notes to belligerent governments and addresses to Congress, would fill many volumes.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was bestowed upon him by Wake Forest College (1887); Tulane University (1893); Johns Hopkins (1902); Brown University (1903); Harvard University (1907); Williams College (1908); and Dartmouth College (1909). Yale made him a Doctor of Literature in 1901.



ONE OF THE MOST STRIKING and unusual photos of Woodrow Wilson ever taken. Snapped during a spirited address in 1913 while outlining the purposes of the allies during the war and explaining his famous 14 peace points.

WORDS OF WILSON THAT WILL GO DOWN TIME'S CORRIDORS:

There is no such thing as a man being too proud to fight. The world must be made safe for democracy.
We must be impartial in thought as well as action.
A steadfast concert for peace can never be maintained except by a partnership of democratic nations.
There is no hate in our hearts for the German people.
We have always said that we were the servants and friends of mankind.
Peace must be planted on the trusted foundations of political liberty.

Picture Drawn

In an intimate pen picture of the President drawn by himself before the National Press Club in Washington, Mr. Wilson once said: "When I think of the number of men who are looking to me as the representative of a party, with the hope for all varieties of salvage from the things they are struggling with, in the midst of it, it makes me tremble. It makes me tremble with a sense of my own inadequacy and weakness and if I seem circumspect it is because I am diligently trying not to make any colossal blunders."

Princeton, with its great oaks, its shaded lawns and historic halls, furnished the setting in which Mr. Wilson did much of the literary work which later commanded the attention of the world. His family life was ideal and serene. Surrounded by his wife and three daughters—Margaret, Jessie and Eleanor—the fierce controversy which raged over the preservation of democratic ideals at the University disturbed him but little.

Heretofore he had not been regarded as a politician. Indeed, it had commonly been reported that the President of Princeton, never a wealthy man, was contemplating retirement upon a teacher's pension in 1910. In September of that year he was nominated by the Democrats for Governor of New Jersey. Elected the following November he served until March, 1913, when he resigned to take up his duties at Washington.

The policy of the new administration was outlined in one of the briefest inaugural addresses ever made to Congress. Among other innovations, Mr. Wilson announced a policy of "painless publicity" and, until May, 1916, gave semi-weekly addresses to the Washington newspaper, corrections being made in the White House. He would be "wide open" but correspondents were not seen by him during the war.

When the European conflict burst upon the world in all its fury, President Wilson in an address to his fellow countrymen counseled them to be strictly neutral. Exerting every effort to avert the dawning of the United States into the maelstrom, for nearly three years he drew upon himself the bitterest criticism of some of his staunchest friends. About his time, speaking of the example of America in regard to peace, he said:

"There is such a thing as a man being too proud to fight. There is such a thing as a nation being so right that it does not need to convince others by force that it is right."

Popular resentment against peace at any price was raising in America. Fighting Europe ridiculed Mr. Wilson's policy but later accepted the explanation of his friends that he was maneuvering for delay, that the United States was not united for war by reasons of its diverse population and divided interests.

A tragic moment in the President's life came, when, sitting at the bedside of his dying wife, he penned a message to the European powers suggesting a peaceful settlement. Mrs. Wilson died on Aug. 6, 1914, and the President took her body to her girlhood home in Rome, Georgia, for burial. The family circle had been broken only a short time previously by the marriage of two of the President's daughters, Jessie and Eleanor, one to Frances Bowes Sayre and the other to William G. McAdoo, then Secretary of the Treasury. Mrs.

Wife and Ever-present Companion



MRS. WOODROW WILSON

Out For a Drive in the Sunshine



Woodrow Wilson and his wife broke the confinement of the sickroom after she had nursed him back to recovery from his illness by taking long drives through the parks of Washington. These occasions were signals for great crowds to gather along the line of passage and cheer the former president. Here he is shown donning his hat in salute to the homage being paid him.

WILSON'S LUCKY 13.

He was re-elected in 1916 by California's pivotal 13 electoral votes.

There are 13 letters in his name.

He landed at Brest Dec. 13. He was inaugurated in 1913. Thirteen governors were in line. Militia from 13 states were there. Thirteen educational institutions were represented.

There are 26 articles in his League of Nations covenant—twice 13. It was completed Feb. 13.

The marriage of his daughter, Jessie, to Francis B. Sayre, was the thirteenth White House wedding.

Wilson's death left the President alone except for his eldest daughter, Margaret, who was absent much of the time in welfare work.

Mrs. Wilson's death plunged the President into deep personal grief. With it came the anxiety of guiding the country aright in a world afire. To add to his perplexities, the practices of the German government—particularly in submarine warfare—were inexplicable to men of honesty and candor. He found it hard to believe that the innumerable atrocities charged against U-boat commanders could be attributed to the orders of the German government but his disillusionment finally came after the most prolonged exchange of notes and warnings.

On May 7, 1915, the great steamship Lusitania was torpedoed and sunk off the coast of Ireland with the loss of 1,500 lives more than 110 of them American and many women and children. There was a widespread clamor in the United States for war.

Ship after ship had been sent to the bottom without warning and this climax came with the sinking on March 24, 1916 of the English Channel steamer Sussex. The President, in a final note, served notice on the German Emperor that he might expect war with the United States if the "inhuman and illegal" practices continued. His warning to Germany that she would be held to a strict accountability and his later declaration that America would use "force without limit," stirred responsive cords in the hearts of most Americans.

President Wilson accordingly broke off diplomatic relations with the Berlin government and gave Count

ABOUT WHISKERS, NICKNAMES AND FATAL DAYS—INTERESTING PRESIDENTIAL FACTS AND SIDELIGHTS

Six presidents of the United States have died in office. Three were assassinated—Abraham Lincoln, James A. Garfield and William McKinley. Three died of natural causes—William Henry Harrison, Zachary Taylor and Warren G. Harding.

They were the 9th, the 12th, the 16th, the 20th, the 25th, and the 29th, in the presidential line. Figuring Grover Cleveland as one, instead of as two as in most records, it will be noted that death struck with startling regularity at every fourth man to hold the executive seat since 1844 with the single exception of the interval between the deaths of Harrison and Taylor. By no likewise strange coincidence Harrison elected in 1840, Lincoln in 1860, Garfield in 1880, McKinley in 1900 and Harding in 1920—each 20 years apart—were stricken down in office.

As another coincidence considered Monday, Thursday and Friday as the fatal inauguration days for the presidents who died in office. Taylor and Lincoln were inaugurated on Monday, Harrison and McKinley on Thursday, and Garfield and Harding on Friday. Other presidents have been inducted into the presidential office on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

Woodrow Wilson was the only president to be inaugurated on Sunday. It was at the commencement of his second term and during the critical period just preceding the great World War. His term of office ended at noon on March 4. It was Sunday. The inauguration ceremony was postponed until Monday, March 5, 1917. Washington, Monroe, Pierce and Hayes were born on Friday. Taylor, Polk and Pierce died on Friday. Harrison and McKinley were shot on Friday. As another coincidence, consider that Taylor, Garfield and Harding were each born in November. Harrison and Lincoln were born in February. McKinley, born on January 29, 1846, came close to leaving the nation on the day of his death.

Thomas Jefferson was the first president to be inaugurated in Washington. George Washington took the oath in New York City, then the national capital. Delay in inauguration arrangements and the difficulty of travel through the snow of Vermont, brought the inauguration on April 30. When the four for the administration of the presidential oath arrived, it was found that no Bible had been provided and one had to be borrowed from the Masonic temple across the way.

President Garfield's first act after taking the presidential oath was to kiss his mother.

John Quincy Adams, sixth president, was the son of John Adams, second president. William Henry

Harrison, ninth president, was the grandfather of Benjamin Harrison, twenty-third president. William Lincoln, seventh president, was the eighth and Benjamin the tenth generation from Pocahontas and John Rolfe.

Smooth Shaven Till Lincoln.
John Adams and Thomas Jefferson both died on the same day, July 4, 1826. Monroe died on July 4, 1831. After Jefferson, the president, John Quincy Adams and Andrew Johnson returned to Congress. Both died in office. President Tyler died while a representative for Virginia in the Confederate Congress.

Until the time of President Lincoln, all presidents had been smooth shaven. Lincoln averred that the pressure of civil war duties did not give him time to shave. Grant was the first president to wear a mustache. James Buchanan and Grover Cleveland were bachelors when they were elected to the presidency, but Cleveland married while a resident of the White House. President Wilson's first wife died in the White House and his second marriage took place there.

Of the 45 states, only ten have supplied presidents. Eight were born in Virginia, seven in Ohio, three in New York and North Carolina, two each in New Jersey, Massachusetts and Vermont, and one each in New Hampshire, Pennsylvania and Kentucky. Lincoln, born in Kentucky and elected while a resident of Illinois, was the westernmost president. All of the six presidents born in Ohio were elected since 1880.

William Henry Harrison was the oldest man elected to the presidency. He was 67. Roosevelt was the youngest. He was 36. Grant was six months older than Roosevelt. Harrison was chosen Hiram Ulysses, but changed it to Ulysses Simpson. Cleveland's full Christian name was Stephen Grover. Woodrow Wilson's first name in Thomas, but he never uses it.

Jefferson Given the "Bird."
Woodrow Wilson was the only president to have no children. President Tyler had 14, eight boys and six girls.

Since the days of the blunt old John Adams, gripsack in hand, who "slept" out of the White House in the early morning dawn of March 4, 1801, to avoid extending his hated rival, Thomas Jefferson, the hospitality of the executive mansion, there has been no break in this formality extended to the new presidents, unless there be excepted the personal misadventure of Andrew Johnson, President Johnson and General Grant which made their intercourse a rigid formality.

Presidents of the United States are technically immune from arrest. But, a colored policeman "pinched" President Grant for fast driving of his team in Washington. Grant put up \$20 as a bond for his appearance on the charge and forfeited it the next day. He complimented the policeman on his adherence to the performance of his duty.

von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, his passports. Everybody knew it meant war, that the conflict was close at hand.

Meanwhile, a happy domestic event in the President's life served to lighten the burden of his official cares. He was married to Mrs. Edith Bolling Galt, the widow of a Washington merchant, who immediately became his constant companion and confidante.

Internal Affairs Hall.
Internal affairs in the United States early in 1917 were in a state of restiveness verging on turmoil. Enemy propagandists were busy night and day. The increasing cost of living was of grave concern to wage earners. Scores of strikes in industrial plants and on railroads were fomented by Austro-German plotters financed by Count von Bernstorff and aids of Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumbar, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, who had been sent back to Vienna.

The United States never had been a military nation. Her regular army established of 75,000 men seemed pitifully weak when England and France were sending millions of fighters to the battle line. President Wilson at once urged the passage

(Continued on Page 5)

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

WANTED-Experienced maid. Family of two. Modern apartment. Do not apply unless thoroughly competent and have good references. Write 709, in care Tribune. 2-2-1w

WANTED-Competent girl for general housework. Call 802 Ave. B. 2-4-1w

FOR SALE OR RENT

FOR SALE-A real bargain in an eight room house, modern, well located, facing south and east, nice trees; property could not be replaced for less than \$7500.00. My price only \$5250.00. Also, other houses, in various parts of the city at from \$1000 up and at all sorts of prices and terms; can suit any taste or purse. I also write fire insurance in reliable companies. F. E. YOUNG 2-4-1w

FOR RENT-Furnished apartment of second floor, fitted for light housekeeping, \$40 a month. Phone 794W. Geo. W. Little, 801 Fourth. 2-1-1f

FOR RENT-Two room apartment, partly furnished. Two private entrances, adjoining bath, heat, light, and water, \$35. Phone 614. 1-28-1f

FOR RENT-Moderate bungalow of 5 rooms and bath, hot water, heat, gas, kitchenette. Call at 102 Ave. B. Phone 275W. 1-23-1f

FOR RENT-Moderate eight room house, the Alex. McKenzie house, corner Fifth and Ave. D. Harvey Harris & Co. 2-2-1f

FOR RENT-Strictly modern apartment, in Rose Apartments. F. W. Murphy. Phone 852. 12-29-1f

FOR RENT-Two apartments fully equipped for light housekeeping. Phone 794-W. 1-12-1f

FOR RENT-3 room furnished apartment. Phone 773, Varney Flats. 2-4-1f

FOR RENT-Five room, partly modern house, close in. Phone 647. 2-4-1w

FOR RENT-Flat in Person Court, Call 519 Ave. A. 1-26-1f

ROOMS FOR RENT

FOR RENT-Have a nice large bed room on ground floor with light housekeeping privileges, and laundry in basement, \$20 per month. Phone 275W. 1-31-1w

FOR RENT-Two nicely modern furnished rooms on ground floor. Light housekeeping, very reasonable, may have use of piano. 822 Ave. B. 2-1-1f

FOR RENT-Large front room on ground floor, furnished. Kitchenette with gas range, hot water heat. Phone 883, 217 8th St. 1-28-1f

FOR RENT-Nice furnished room in modern house, close in, also Adair. Schaff for rent, 402 5th St. Phone 836-J. 2-2-1w

FOR RENT-One nicely furnished light housekeeping room, ground floor, gas plate. 517-2nd St. Phone 812-J. 2-4-1w

FOR RENT-Comfortable room supplied with hot and cold water. Garage also for rent. 422-5th St. 2-4-1f

FOR RENT-A warm comfortable room, close in 405 5th St. Phone 836M. Call or phone after 4 p. m. 1-29-1w

FOR RENT-One single and one double furnished sleeping rooms, 419 7th St. Phone 1066. 2-1-1f

FOR RENT-Three good unfurnished housekeeping rooms. Call at 803 4th St. 1-17-1f

FOR RENT-Furnished light housekeeping rooms, 622 3rd St. Phone 132-W. 2-2-1f

FOR RENT-Warm room in modern house 801 5th St., or phone 242-W. 2-2-1f

FOR RENT-Pleasant room at 514 4th St. Phone 227. 2-1-1f

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE

Notice is hereby given that certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Francis E. Young, a single individual, Mortgagor, to Investors Mortgage Security Company, Inc., Mortgagee, dated the 18th day of March, 1920, and filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Burleigh, State of North Dakota, on the 31st day of March, 1920, and recorded in Book 155 of the Register of Deeds of said County, and there assigned by said mortgagee to Rebecca G. Winslow, of Jamestown, North Dakota, which assignment was filed and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said County, on the 18th day of March, 1921, and the premises described in said mortgage, and which will be sold to satisfy the same are described as follows: Lots one and two, Block twenty-one of Sturgis Addition to the city of Bismarck, North Dakota. There will be due on such mortgage at the date of sale the sum of \$1,287.78 in addition to the costs and expenses of sale including attorneys fees.

F. E. McCurdy, Attorney for the Mortgagee, Bismarck, N. D. (12-31 1-14-21-28 2-4)

SALE OF LAND

Notice is hereby given that under authority of an Order of the court, made by the Honorable L. C. Dies, Judge of the County Court of the County of Burleigh, in the State of North Dakota, dated the 28th day of January, A. D. 1924, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of John B. Stackhouse late of the city of Bismarck in said County of Burleigh and State of North Dakota, deceased, will sell at private sale to the highest bidder for cash the land and balance on a mortgage of \$800.00 of the purchase price of \$800.00. The title to said land remains in the hands of the said mortgagor and has not been fully performed by the mortgagor.

Said sale will be made subject to all payments unpaid upon said contract, all of which are past due. The sale will be made on or after the 28th day of February, A. D. 1924. All bids must be in writing, and may be left at the office of F. H. Register, attorney, in the City of Bismarck in said County of Burleigh, or filed with the Judge

of said County Court, or delivered to the undersigned personally. F. H. Register, Administrator of the estate of John B. Stackhouse, Deceased. Dated February 4th, A. D. 1924. 2-4-11-1f

COOLIDGE LAYS FARM AID PLAN BEFORE PARLEY

(Continued from Page 1)

to take over without recourse any insurance or doubtful paper now held by banks or other creditors or to make loans to enable farmers to liquidate existing indebtedness to going institutions.

Stanley Mushik Dies in Mandan

Stanley Mushik, city street supervisor of Mandan for the last two years, and resident of North Dakota since 1903, died Saturday night at his home in Mandan from complications which followed a severe attack of pleurisy. Funeral services will be held Tuesday.

MARKET NEWS

WHEAT GOES UP AGAIN

Chicago, Feb. 4.-Wheat ran up rapidly today to new high price records for the season, with buying active and offerings light. Unfavorable weather was a bullish factor and so likewise was a statement from President Coolidge regarding proposed assistance for farmers. The President's stand was construed as likely to result in material curtailment of spring wheat acreage. Opening prices which ranged from one-eighth to one-half to five-eighths cents higher, May, \$1.11-7-8 to \$1.12, and July, \$1.11-1-4 to \$1.13-4, were followed by decided further gains.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

Chicago, Feb. 4.-Hog receipts 68,000. Strong to 10 cents higher. Most sales 10 cents higher. Top \$2.30. Cattle receipts 22,000. Slow. Run late reaching yards. Slight premium for the week. Best yearlings early \$11.25. Sheep receipts 16,000. Fairly active. Market generally steady. Few sales good fat woolled ewes \$7.00.

ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

St. Paul, Feb. 4.-Cattle receipts 2,700. Uneven. Early trade about steady. Big packers talking lower. Best beefs early \$8.50. Bulk early sales steady and strong \$8.00 and down. Bulk fat stock early \$6.00 and down. Calves receipts, eight. Twenty-five to 50 cents lower. Bulk to packers \$9.25. Hog receipts 17,000. Very slow. Few early sales, lights and butchers \$6.00 to \$6.75. Sheep receipts 1,500. Very slow. Few early sales of natives steady. Best fat native lambs \$13.00.

MINNEAPOLIS FLOUR

Minneapolis, Feb. 4.-Flour unchanged. In carload lots family patent quoted at \$6.40 to \$6.60 a barrel in 98-cent cotton sacks. Shipments 14,865 barrels. Bar, \$25.50.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE

(Furnished by Northern Produce Co.) Cream-Butterfat per lb. .50 Eggs-Fresh, candied per doz. .25 Dressed Poultry

No. 1 D. P. Young Tom turkeys .25 No. 1 D. P. Hen turkeys, per lb. .23 No. 1 Ducks per lb. .15 No. 1 Geese per lb. .13 Live Poultry

No. 1 turkeys, per lb. .19 Hens 4 lbs. each and over per lb. .13 Hens 4 lbs. each and over per lb. .08 No. 1 mixed ducks, per lb. .08 No. 1 mixed geese, per lb. .08 No. 1 mixed turkeys, per lb. .12 No. 1 mixed geese, per lb. .10

BISMARCK GRAIN

(Furnished by Russell-Miller Co.) Bismarck, Feb. 4, 1924.

No. 1 northern spring .10.00 No. 1 northern spring .10.05 No. 1 mixed durum .84 No. 1 mixed durum .84 No. 1 red durum .80 No. 1 flax .23 No. 2 flax .21 No. 1 rye .50 No. 1 wheat but do not handle the following:

Oats .30.35 Barley .46 Speltz .45 New Shell Corn

No. 3-50-lb. test. .50.54 No. 4-50-lb. test. .51 One cent per pound discount under 55 pounds.

Ear corn (72 pounds in Minnesota) 5c under shell.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN

Minneapolis, Feb. 4.-Wheat receipts 883 cars compared with 400 cars a year ago. Cash No. 1 northern \$1.17 1-4 to \$1.21 1-4; No. 1 dark northern spring choice to fancy \$1.25 1-4 to \$1.31 1-4; good to choice \$1.23 1-4 to \$1.24 1-4; ordinary to good \$1.18 1-4 to \$1.21 1-4; May \$1.16 1-4; July \$1.17 1-8; September \$1.14 1-2. Corn No. 3 yellow, 72 1-2 to 7-8 cents; No. 3 white, 45 to 45 1-4 cents; barley 54 to 67 cents; rye No. 1, 2, 40 7-8 to 67 1-8 cents; flax No. 1, 2, 55 1-2 to \$2.62 1-2.

The ladies of the Second Division of the Methodist church will give an entertainment in the church parlors Tuesday evening, February 5. There will be good music, refreshments, and a short program different from any ever before given in the city. Admission 25 cents.

WORLD WAR AND ITS PROBLEMS FELL ON HIM

(Continued from Page 4)

had been greatly augmented and on Nov. 11, 1918, when the armistice was signed, she had 338 warships and 70,000 enlisted men in service abroad.

The President was largely instrumental in organizing during this period the emergency fleet corporation, the War Industries Board, and the Food and Fuel Administrations and other war bodies all of which came in for a great deal of criticism. One of these, the Aircraft Production Division was accused of gross irregularities, extravagance and delay. It was charged that more than \$500,000,000 which had been appropriated by Congress for this department had been practically wasted. The President designated former Justice Hughes to investigate the allegations, some of which were sustained and others of which were dismissed with the observation that "there is no law to punish men for inefficiency." It was found, however, that no one was criminally culpable.

Not the least important of other war measures adopted at the behest of Mr. Wilson during his second administration were the Federalization of the railroads, cables, telephones and telegraph systems and the plan for the rebuilding by the government itself of a great American merchant-marine. For the last named purpose alone Congress appropriated the sum of \$2,850,000,000. Later these public utilities were returned to private control.

DEATH FOLDED HIM ASLEEP AS WIFE WATCHED

(Continued from Page One)

his place of retirement for months before, last Friday saw the beginning of the end of his long illness. His collapse during his western speaking tour in 1919 followed by a stroke of paralysis soon after his return to Washington had made him almost an invalid long ago. Early last week a slight digestive disorder further weakened his delicate vitality and on Friday his friend and physician, Dr. Cary Grayson, found his condition growing hourly more serious.

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WORLD WAR AND ITS PROBLEMS FELL ON HIM

Health Failed While Engaged in Fight For the League of Nations

While President Wilson had frequent differences of opinion with the members of his cabinet, there were only two or three "falling out" during the entire eight years of his administration. Before his first inauguration he had come to the parting of the ways with the late William F. McComb, and with Col. George H. Baker, two original Wilson men, both of whom had worked for his nomination and election.

The Wilson cabinet changes, notably few, were started in 1915 when William J. Bryan, Secretary of State, opposed to the President's handling of his warning notes to Germany, resigned. A year later, Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War, relinquished his post as the result of a sharp difference of opinion with the President over the need for preparedness. Garrison maintaining that the country's military strength was inadequate. Bryan was succeeded by Newton D. Lanning, and Garrison by Newton D. Baker, former Mayor of Cleveland, Ohio. In 1920 Lanning made way as Secretary of State for Unbridge. Colby, following a state-



water the President and his wife visited the King and Queen of England, Italy and Belgium. Upon his first trip to Paris, McKim was everywhere acclaimed as "the friend of humanity" and the man who has come to put "an end to all wars." No monarch of ancient times was ever regarded greater than he by his subjects or his contemporaries. It seemed as if all mankind hung upon the words that came from his lips. He was proclaimed a practical idealist, the representative of a mighty new land, whose people were altruistic and unselfish and who desired to see the devastated world restored to sanity and happiness.

Before his departure, in an address to Congress, he presented his "points," which he said, "in principle, which he said, 'The interests of the United States are identical with the interests of the whole world.'"

The presentation of these "points," one of which provided for the League of Nations covenant, precipitated the bitter controversy in Congress, which



ONE OF THE MOST STRIKING and unusual photos of Woodrow Wilson ever taken. Snapped during a spirited address in 1918 while outlining the purposes of the allied nations during the war and explaining his famous 14 peace points.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was bestowed upon him by Wake Forest College (1902), Wellesley College (1902), Johns Hopkins University (1902), Brown University (1902), Harvard University (1902); Williams College (1908); and Dartmouth College (1909). Yale made him a Doctor of Literature in 1901.

Resentment Felt
Popular resentment against peace at any price was rife in America. Fighting Europe railed in *Mr. Wilson's policy* had been accepted in January, 1917. His later rejection of the plan was being interpreted as maneuvering for delay, that the United States was not prepared to make a big part in the struggle, that the nation was not untily for war by reasons of its diverse population and differing sentiment.

A tragic moment in the President's life came on the morning of the 30th. On the side of his dying wife, he penned a message to the European people suggesting a peaceful settlement. Mrs. Wilson died on Aug. 6, 1914. The President took her body to her girlhood home in Rome, Georgia, for burial. The family circle here was broken by the death of the President's daughter, Jessie, who died previously by the marriage of two of the President's daughters, Jessie and Eleanor, one to Frances Bowes Say and the other to William G. McAdoo, then Secretary of the Treasury. Mrs.

On May 7, 1915, the great steamship Lusitania was torpedoed and sunk off the coast of Ireland with the loss of 1,500 lives more than 100 of them American men, women and children. There was a widespread clamor in the United States for war.

Ship after ship had been sent to the bottom without warning and the climax came with the sinking of the March 21, 1916 of the English Channel liner, the *RMS. Lusitania*, which was a final note, served notice on the German Emperor that he might expect war with the United States. His "inhuman and illegal" practices continued. His warning to Germany that she would be held to "a strict accountability" and his later declaration that America would be "forced into the line" stirred responsibility in the hearts of most Americans.

President Wilson accordingly broke off diplomatic relations with the Berlin government and gave Congress

president on Friday.
Inaugurated on Sunday.
Woodrow Wilson was the o president to be inaugurated on Sunday. He was at the commencement of his second term and during the crucial period just preceding the great World War. His term of office ended at noon on March 4. It was Sunday and rather than leave the nation technically without a chief executive for a single day he called for the oath-taking ceremony to be held on Sunday afternoon, March 4, 1917. Washington, Monroe, Pierce and Hayes were born on Friday. J. R. Polk, Pierce died on Friday. Lincoln McKinley were shot on Friday. Another coincidence, considering that Taylor, Garfield and Harding each died in November. Harrison and Lincoln were born in February. McKinley, born on January 29, 1827, came close to it."

These facts, accurate as they are in the "state of the case," are significant. Subsequently a similar declaration was issued against Austria.

Draft machinery was put in motion and, despite the derision of the German General Staff, "the most remarkable achievement in the history of all warfare," according to General Peyton. In March, the American chief of staff, was accomplished. Training camps were located throughout the country and within a year nearly 2,000,000 armed and equipped soldiers were landed in England and France. A second draft, registering men from 18 to 21 and from 35 to 45, was ordered to bring America's fighting force in Europe up to 4,450,000 men, but few soldiers were called on the Central Powers shortly after collapse.

Meanwhile the United States Navy (Continued on Page 5)



MRS. WOODBURY WILSON

Wake Forest College (1887); Tufts University (1892); Johns Hopkins University (1902); Brown University (1902); Harvard University (1902); William College (1908); and Dartmouth College (1909). Yale made him a Doctor of Literature in 1901.

Internal Affairs Hall.

Internal affairs in the United States early in 1917 were in a state of restlessness verging on turbulence. Enemy propagandists were busy night and day. The increasing cost of living was of grave concern to workers. Scores of strikes in industrial plants and on railroads were fomented by Austro-German plots, financed by Count von Bernstorff and aided of Dr. Constantin Tschirch. Dumbly, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, who had been sent to Vienna.

The United States never had been a military nation. Her regular army consisted of 130,000 men, a small and pitifully weak when England and France were sending millions of fighters to the battle line. President Wilson at once urged the passage

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